

THE AMERICAN

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1884.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR in announcing General SHERMAN's retirement from the command of the army has done well to issue a special order expressive of the gratitude which the American people feel towards a faithful military servant, and their regret at seeing him no longer entrusted with the responsible duties he has been discharging. We presume that sharp as were the feelings of the Southern people with regard to some of General SHERMAN's measures toward the close of the war there is no American general who stands higher in the confidence and esteem of his countrymen generally. Nor are there many among our public men who show such remarkable abilities as a public speaker. He never undertakes to address an audience unless he really has something to say, and he manages to say it with a terse effectiveness which our Congressmen might envy and would do well to imitate. It has generally been supposed that the Presidential lightning was more likely to strike another member of the SHERMAN family; but since General SHERMAN's retirement a talk has been started of giving him a place on the national Republican ticket. This he has met in characteristic fashion by remarking that he has no intention of exchanging his place on the retired list "for four years of perdition."

A BILL has been reported to the United States Senate to amend and reinforce the law for the exclusion of Chinese laborers from our territory. It substantially creates an elaborate passport system, under the supervision of our consuls abroad and our Government officials at home. Every Chinaman who comes into the country for the first time must be certified as a person not excluded by the operation of the law, and every Chinaman who goes back to China is debarred from returning, unless he satisfies a consul in China that he is a man who has been already a resident of the United States. It also shifts the responsibility for Chinese who come hither in defiance of the law, from the ship's captain to themselves, and provides summary process for their arrest and return. The bill does not differ in principle from the previous legislation, and the only question is whether its measures of reinforcement are needlessly harsh and exacting.

THE Senate Committee on Commerce have reported a bill for the relief of American shipping from most of the burdens imposed upon it by existing laws. It permits the owners of an American vessel to employ officers of foreign birth below the rank of captain. It forbids foreign vessels in our ports, as well as American, to pay the wages of sailors in advance. It confines the rule requiring three months' extra wages for sailors discharged in a foreign port to those exceptional localities in which this demand is equitable, and limits it elsewhere to wages for one month. It transfers the maintenance of marine hospitals to the United States Government, instead of taxing our ship-owners for this purpose. It gives a drawback of ninety per cent. on all imported materials for the construction of vessels on foreign account, instead of confining this to the materials of vessels which are built entirely of imported articles. It repeals the law which requires an American vessel to carry the United States mails at two cents a letter, and authorizes the Postmaster-General to expend the entire profit from carrying the foreign mails in paying American vessels for this service, but with the proviso that no payment shall exceed one dollar for each nautical mile of the trip, and that where lines are competing the contract shall be given to the lowest bidder. It also reduces the tonnage duties to the scale proposed by Mr. DINGLEY of Maine.

The bill seems to be drawn with much care and exact appreciation of the defects of our present laws. Its chief defect, if we may judge of it from the summaries telegraphed to the newspapers, is its omission to repeal the consular fees, which constitute one of the heaviest burdens on American shipping and which find no parallel in the existing arrangements of our commercial rivals.

OF Mr. MORRISON'S extraordinary tariff bill we have spoken elsewhere

at some length. We are surprised to see that the Committee of Ways and Means have taken up the bill for discussion just as its author drafted it, instead of having it converted into a tariff bill of the ordinary sort, so that we might be able to judge of the exact effect of its complicated proposals. Judge KELLEY only repeated what people of all opinions have been saying, when he told Chairman MORRISON that he could not understand the measure as it stood. Mr. MORRISON showed his sensitiveness to this criticism by replying that "any fool could understand it," which called out the retort from the veteran Protectionist that not being that kind of a man himself he was in the dark as to its meaning. Even the experts of the Treasury declare that they are unable to say what would be the duty upon some important articles, if the bill were adopted as it stands.

That it does not command the enthusiastic regard of Mr. MORRISON's colleagues on the Committee, is shown by the fact that Mr. HEWITT contemplates the preparation of a tariff bill of his own. For such a work he would have the advantage of knowing something about the business relations which the tariff affects; and while his own views are by no means satisfactory to the friends of Protection it is certain that his measure would put the question before the House in a much more practical and intelligible shape.

MR. DORSHEIMER'S BILL to extend the benefits of our copyright system to foreign authors has been reported favorably to the House, and meets with a remarkable degree of support from papers which a few years ago would hear of nothing but the international copyright treaty proposed by the New York publishers. The present bill is substantially on the lines then marked out by THE AMERICAN; but those lines are so reasonable in themselves that there is no reason to suppose Mr. DORSHEIMER owed anything to our suggestion. He proposes, instead of waiting for the negotiation of treaties with foreign countries severally, to make a common offer to them all. If they will secure equal advantages to our authors in their markets, we will extend to their authors all the advantages which our copyright laws secure to our own. This has the merit of leaving the whole question as to publishers' rights and interests out of the transaction, and dealing simply with the authors, who are the true owners of books. On one point the new law is unhappily ambiguous. It leaves in doubt what is meant by extending to foreign authors the rights which our copyright laws secure to American authors. Has an American author copyright on a book of which the composition and the press-work, or even the composition alone, have been performed abroad? We always have supposed that the manufacture of his book by American compositors and printers was a prerequisite to his obtaining copyright. But many of the statements made with reference to the operation of the proposed law seem to call this in question. It appears to be assumed that an English author can force on the American market, if he so please, the edition of his book made in London, and can debar it from reproduction in this country in any form better suited to American readers. If this be the effect of the proposed law, then it should be amended at this point. If it be not amended, then the transactions under the law between England and America will amount to nothing more than the sale of London stereotype plates to New York publishers, to the exclusion of American compositors from the work of manufacturing books of foreign authorship for American readers. We presume that the Protectionists of the House and Senate will satisfy themselves on this point before voting for the bill.

A PROPOSAL to establish a bureau of navigation, and another to establish a department of labor statistics, have been reported favorably to the House. Each of these proposals corresponds to a long-felt want; but each stands isolated, whereas together they should be introduced as part of a completely new system for dealing with these questions. What we need is a permanent census bureau, with a staff of clerks much smaller than is now required for the collection of census statistics, and

with their work so distributed over the several years of the decade as to make it possible to secure the speedy publication of the statistics collected in each of the fields now covered by census investigations. At present, each branch of the census delays every other by getting in its way. The clerks hardly have secured the experience and skill needed for doing this special work, when they are dismissed in a body because there is no farther use for them. An arrangement which would assign each branch of inquiry to a separate year would permit of returns being collected on the 4th of March, instead of New Year's Day, which is the worst day of the year for the purpose, and of their being tabulated and published by the first Monday in December. It would create a body of experts who could undertake this work at salaries at least no higher than are now paid, but who would render services far more valuable in themselves as well as more useful through being prompt.

THE House Committee of Commerce have been taking evidence with reference to the regulation of railroads which cross State lines and thus come under national jurisdiction. Of the measures referred to the Committee the most important is Mr. REAGAN's bill, which assumes that the matter is sufficiently understood for Congress to proceed to definitive legislation. It is said that the presentation of the difficulties to be encountered in dealing with the subject has produced so much effect upon the Committee as to discline them to report this measure favorably. They are expected to report as preferable a bill to establish a national commission to investigate the subject, and to report to Congress a measure embodying such legislation as may be found necessary and practicable. We observe that this alternative proposal finds favor with many newspapers which last year denounced a similar proposal to create a tariff commission as an attempt to evade the responsibilities imposed upon Congress.

THERE have been three remarkable addresses on the subject of the tariff within a few weeks past, and all from the Protectionist side. Mr. CHASE, the Rhode Island representative, gave the students at Haverford College "A Manufacturer's View of the Tariff." The Hon. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, of New Jersey, addressed the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture at Trenton on "Farming and Protection," showing that the great value and productivity of New Jersey land were due to the proximity of industries other than agriculture, and that these owed their very existence to the policy which reserves American markets to American producers. Hon. JOHN A. KASSON, of Iowa, addressed the Brooklyn Revenue-Reform Club on "Free Trade Not an International Law of God," in which he applied vigorous Western logic to many of the current fallacies of that school, quoting British authorities to prove that the protective system had been beneficial to America in precisely the directions in which it had been denounced the most. As usual, the Free Trade newspapers of New York reported the address in an extremely perfunctory fashion, which contrasted with their reports of Free Trade speeches in the same series of lectures. It is quite evident that there is enough of brains and oratorical ability on the Protectionist side in this controversy to more than make headway against the advocates of Free Trade; but Protectionists generally show very little disposition to organize their available resources.

THE Hon. LEONARD SWETT, one of President LINCOLN's most intimate friends, sends to the Chicago *Tribune* an account of an interview which he had with Mr. LINCOLN when the case of General FITZ-JOHN PORTER was before him for the approval of the court-martial's verdict. The President pointed to a pile of manuscripts lying on the table, with the remark that that was the record of the case, adding: "You know that if I know anything it is what evidence tends to prove and when a thing is proved. I have read every word in that record, and I tell you FITZ-JOHN PORTER is guilty and ought to be shot." How much will the vote of a body of Confederate soldiers weigh with history against such a declaration as this?

IN SPITE of much opposition from the representatives of Boston, one branch of the Massachusetts Legislature has passed a law to authorize the construction of an elevated railroad between Cambridge and that city. While we regard rapid transit as essential to the growth of our cities, we must admit that the opponents of this particular proposal have much to urge against it. It designates the two terminii of the road, but does not specify the route on which these are to be connected. It thus debars the holders of property more immediately concerned from

presenting their objections to the plan, by leaving all but a few in a state of uncertainty as to whether the road will pass their premises. It makes no provision, as does the Brooklyn law, for compensation to those whose property is injured by vicinity to the road. It authorizes the construction of a road running on a single rail, although the feasibility of the plan has not been tested and no one has any assurance as to its safety. Such legislation certainly is not creditable to the State of Massachusetts, nor is it what we should have expected from the intelligence and the equity of her people.

THE new plan of choosing delegates to the National Republican Convention leaves the political managers very much at sea as to the complexion of the delegations which will be chosen in the larger States. Hence the indisposition on the part of some State committees to have district conventions called for this purpose. In New York especially, the "machine" workers have been trying to secure a delegation favorable to the renomination of Mr. ARTHUR, by throwing the selection into the hands of the county committees. But the opposition to this has been so universal that it may be regarded as defeated. As a consequence, the likelihood that New York will have a majority of delegates committed to any candidate is extremely small. Mr. ARTHUR's old friends among the Stalwarts of the party and the Federal office-holders constitute together a powerful "machine" in his interests. But we do not think that their efforts are seconded by any hearty support from the President himself, and we are certain that those who have studied dispassionately the political situation must regard it as suicidal for the Republican party to put him forward. If there were no other reason, his great unpopularity with the Irish element, both in New York City and other parts of the country, would be decisive.

THE question on which we touched last week, as to the importation or immigration of Hungarian laborers into this State, seems to be producing a very lively discussion in some of the interior counties. At Scranton, ex-Mayor POWDERLY, one of the most trusted and most judicious leaders of the workingmen of the State, and a man who has suffered politically because he would not stoop to demagogism, has come forward in denunciation of the importation of Hungarians. Colonel T. R. MARTIN, of Wilkesbarre, in a public address some three weeks ago took the same ground, declaring that imported Hungarian labor was ruining American workmen. Mr. S. J. STRAUSS, who like Colonel MARTIN is a member of the Wilkesbarre bar, replied to this last Monday night, taking the ground that the demand for the exclusion of the Hungarians was a sort of Know-Nothingism, and was out of keeping with the Declaration of Independence and the character of American institutions. He said that "the workman makes a mistake when he raises the cry of cheap labor against the Hungarians. If the Hungarian is less intelligent than the native laborer, he takes the lower step and the native goes up higher." This logic might serve, if there were abundance of work of all sorts and degrees for those who needed it. But in the present condition of the labor market the imported Hungarian is apt to take the work which the native or immigrant laborer would have been glad to get on reasonable terms, but could not accept on starvation wages.

A writer in the Connellsville *Courier* discusses the character of these new laborers at some length, denying the charges made as to their modes of life, their industrial condition, and their importation to the order of American capitalists. From his mention of their women and children as working in the coke-yards near Connellsville, we must infer that a better class of them have found a home there than in some other parts of the State, and probably a larger number of voluntary immigrants. Elsewhere they appear in gangs of men alone, herded together in rough shanties, and isolated from all the humanizing influences of home. When great numbers of persons appear among us in this condition, it is not unfair to assume that they are the product of a systematic importation and that their competition with other laborers is not of the ordinary kind. The writer in the *Courier* would have done well to give his name to the public as a guarantee of his impartiality in statement. "NEMO," for anything his readers know, may be the foreman of an establishment which employs these people, or a lawyer retained in its service.

A BILL is passing the New York Legislature which promises the first step in the reform of the municipal government of New York City. It proposes to vest absolutely in the Mayor the appointment and removal of all the officials needed for the conduct of the government. It takes

away from the Board of Aldermen the power to endorse or reject the appointments made by the Mayor. It thus puts an end to those wretched bargains between political factions which have done so much for the plunder and misgovernment of the city. How useful this measure will be, is shown both by the experience of Brooklyn under Mayor Low, and by the solid resistance offered to its passage by all the elements of political corruption in the sister city. As the Mayor of New York is a Democrat and as no one but a Democrat will be elected to that office for many years to come, it might be supposed that that party had something to gain by transferring the power to his hands from those of a mixed Democratic and Republican board. Yet the Democrats of both Tammany and Irving Halls denounce the measure as an invasion of popular rights. It owes its chances of becoming a law to the fact that the Republicans control both branches of the Legislature. If defeated, it will be by the veto of the Democratic Governor. If passed, it will effect such a concentration of responsibility as will enable the voters of the city to insist on a proper administration of its government.

How much needed some change is may be seen from the complete failure to regulate the liquor traffic in accordance with the excise laws enacted by the State. More than one hundred dealers who have been convicted of violating those laws not only have escaped punishment, but have obtained fresh licenses from the Board of Excise Commissioners. When at last a local celebrity named BILLY McGLORY was convicted of breaking the law, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, his disgust and astonishment knew no bounds, and he even offered to turn temperance lecturer or do anything else that might result in his liberation.

THE thaw of a winter's snow, while it did not do as much damage as usual in the Atlantic States, has produced floods of extraordinary volume and destructiveness in the rivers of the interior. Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, and other cities along the variable Ohio, have been the worst sufferers. Millions of dollars' worth of property was destroyed, and myriads of poor people have been left homeless and without employment. As was natural, an appeal has been made for national aid for the sufferers, and a bill was promptly introduced in the House of Representatives for this purpose. We presume that it will pass, but it ought to suggest to Congress what could have been done, if this or any similar calamity had occurred during the recess. It would not be extravagant or unreasonable for Congress at each session to appropriate a million dollars for the relief of the victims of any great national calamity during the coming year. The disposal of the money might be vested in a board of trustees consisting of the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary of the Interior, the General of the Army, and the Speaker of the House. Our national area is so great in its extent and so varied in its possibility of disaster that we cannot take up the morning's paper without the possibility of finding that some whole district has been deprived by flood or fire, famine or pestilence, of its ordinary resources.

TWENTY-FIVE MEMBERS of the Canadian Parliament have been waiting upon SIR LEONARD TILLEY to urge that he take advantage of what they regard as a good opportunity for restoring the reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Canada. On our side of the line, however, the proposal to place Canadian coal and iron on the free list, for the benefit of Buffalo and a few other border towns, meets with but little support. Senator SHERMAN expresses the general opinion when he says: "We have plenty of coal and iron-ore in this country now, protected with a comparatively low rate of duty; and I see no reason to disturb it. . . . The rule of Protection must extend to all labor alike,—to the labor of the farmer in producing wool and to the labor of the miner in digging coal; and if it is denied to the farmer and miner it cannot justly be maintained in favor of the manufacturer. It is labor that is to be protected, not capital."

THE continuance of news of disasters in the Soudan and of the constant successes of EL MAHDI furnishes the British Conservatives with the most favorable opportunity for an attack on Mr. GLADSTONE'S Administration. The indecisive course adopted by the British Ministry with reference to the affairs in the Soudan is justified in their minds by the temporary character of their occupation of Egypt. But a considerable part of their own supporters never have acquiesced in the withdrawal of the troops from that country, and are profoundly humiliated by the belief that a more vigorous and dignified course of action would have

suppressed this Southern rebellion in the beginning. Professor TYNDALL may be taken as a specimen of this class, and his fierce indictment of Mr. GLADSTONE'S policy is an expression of what is at work in the minds of many Englishmen. This situation is a perfect godsend to the Conservatives, who, whether they care much or little about Egypt, are eager for an opportunity to overthrow the Ministry before they can carry their bill for the extension of the suffrage in the British counties and in Ireland. They know that the proposed bill attacks them in the very strongholds of their power, and may result in the annihilation of their party in the House of Commons, sooner or later. Their resistance, therefore, is not like that which they offer to an ordinary measure of Liberal reform. They are fighting, as they have good ground to fear, for the very life of their party; for with a House of Commons permanently arrayed against them they have every reason to expect such a change in the constitution in the House of Lords as will render it powerless for purposes of Conservative resistance. It is therefore with party satisfaction that they hail the opportunity of offering a vote of censure simultaneously in both houses of Parliament, in the hope that even if they are defeated in the Commons it will be by a majority so small as to destroy the prestige of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government, and perhaps force a dissolution.

To the same purpose is their renewal of the vote by which Mr. BRADLAUGH is refused leave to sit in the House of Commons. It was reported that Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE had grown tired of this dispute and would offer no further resistance. If so, then the prospect of weakening the GLADSTONE Ministry by a renewal of their humiliation in this matter was too strong for him. And even with the constituencies resistance to Mr. BRADLAUGH is the source of a popularity to the Tories. Whatever may be the case in some sections of London society, the average British voter still retains a horror of atheists, and especially of such as associate indecency with their atheism.

MR. PARNELL in the amendment he moved to the reply to the Queen's speech, and in his speech in advocacy of it, certainly made his point against Earl SPENCER and Mr. TREVELYAN as representatives of the royal power in Ireland. It was not difficult to quote from the harangues of the Orange leaders threats of violence and disorder far more explicit than those for which he and his associates were sent to Kilmainham Jail. But with the Ulster offenders against the public order nothing has been done, except that the most responsible man among them has been removed from the commission of the peace. Even this slight punishment has been received with protest and denunciation by men who have been allowed to remain in the commission and to administer justice in accordance with Orange ideas. On the other hand, every threat from the Orangemen to suppress a Nationalist meeting, except in the case of Dromore, has led Earl SPENCER to proclaim that meeting illegal, while other meetings of the same character and not a whit more orderly have been allowed in districts where there were no Orange lodges to create disturbance. If this is a specimen of the "calm and equal justice" by which the Liberals intend to reconcile Ireland to the continuance of British rule, it bears a strong family resemblance to the measures of repression and "Protestant Ascendancy" which the Tories inflicted on the island.

IN the Queen's speech it is said that "the revision of the commercial treaty with Japan, on the basis generally agreed to by the treaty powers, is nearly completed." Exactly what this means we shall not know until the revised treaty appears in a British blue-book. We venture the conjecture that it involves no more than a slight increase of the duties Japan is permitted to levy on foreign imports, those duties being so low at present that the custom-house is a source of expense and not of income to the Japanese Government. It is too much to hope that England has followed the example set by America, and has offered to recognize the complete autonomy of Japan in regulating her own fiscal system. English diplomacy for years past has been doing its utmost to induce the Continental powers to unite in maintaining the iniquitous compact of 1868, by which Japan was bullied into agreeing that the customs-duties on imports should not be increased without the consent of the European Governments. America took no initiative in those negotiations, having no ambassador in Japan at the time; and our State Department and the United States Senate confirmed the treaty made for us by European diplomats, without perceiving its true significance. We have been the first country to retire from this false position; yet *The Spectator* says that our policy toward Japan has been exactly the same as that of

England, with the addition of some sentimental pretences. If England will do what the United States did in 1880, Japan will have every reason to be satisfied, and will not think it a sentimental pretence.

[See "News Summary," page 301.]

IS REPUBLICAN SUCCESS PROBABLE?

THE expectation of winning is no doubt a powerful stimulus for a body of men who are entering upon a contest, and it cannot be denied that it has been freely employed in the case of the Republican party with reference to the Presidential canvass of the present year. At the same time, many who have entered a conflict confidently have come out of it beaten, and the shock of the unexpected defeat was made all the greater because it was unexpected.

What, then, is the real prospect of Republican success? Is it enough to justify great confidence, or, indeed, any degree of confidence at all?

Those friends of the Republican party are most valuable to it at this moment who will assume that its expectation of success should be most temperate and chastened; that the choice of a Democratic President nine months hence is at least within the bounds of reasonable anticipation; and that whatever shall be the result in November it will depend not so much on the relative strength now shown by the two parties as upon the steps they take from now until the election to increase and to apply their strength. It is absurd to pretend that the result is already certain; it is substantially as absurd to pretend that anyone can now forecast with confidence a Republican success. The chances are very even. The elements of strength are nearly equal. The situation is one of extreme doubt.

It may be demanded that some evidence as to these statements shall be offered. Let us consider the case, then. The Presidential election is one to be decided by the electoral votes of States. Who can now count a majority of these electors for a Republican candidate? Ohio is in doubt, and yet Ohio cannot be spared from the Republican column. The defeat there three months ago may be retrieved, but the difficulty of doing so is certainly great. By that defeat the entire political machinery of the State fell into the hands of the Democrats, and since Mr. PAYNE's election, and the new hopes and schemes inspired by it, there is probably no State where the Democrats are more certain to exert themselves desperately, spend money lavishly, and bring into action every possible means of success. Can it be reasonably declared that against the Democratic power in Ohio, thus exerted, the Republicans have more than a modest chance of winning? Certainly not. What, then, will be their situation, if that State should be carried by the Democrats at the October election? To what proportions will their chance of obtaining an electoral majority in November be reduced?

Quite as much might be said, perhaps, of the situation in New York; but discussion of the politics of that State is a trifle wearisome. Let it be imagined, however, that the Republicans can carry that State, and then, if they should lose Ohio, they would need not only it (New York), but Indiana also, in order to win.

To such a showing do we come. It is absurd to say that it is one for sanguine hopes to rest on. Particularly absurd is it to consider that any candidate, save the best and strongest, is one for the emergency. It may be expected that the Democrats will avoid the rock of the tariff. Mr. MORRISON's ridiculous measure, like the others for which he has stood sponsor, is brought forward as a formality and signifies nothing. There will be no definite Free Trade action by the Democrats in this Congress. Mr. WATTERSON may expend his rhetoric; but it will be in vain. He will see his party seek cover behind the dishonest two-faced declarations of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Virginia; and, after all, we fancy that one so desirous of his party's success would rather see it win by an evasion than be defeated upon the open advocacy of Free Trade.

Nor is it encouraging on the Republican side to find so inadequate and so feeble a dealing with questions of great import. The policy of the Administration is not that of Protection. Mr. FOLGER's report meant, if it meant anything, a reduction of duties, just as Mr. MORRISON's bill proposes. And the effort to secure the ratification of the Mexican treaty; what is that but the beginning of a system which, first dividing its friends, will eventually disrupt the fabric of Protection? A treaty with Mexico, following the treaty with the Sandwich Islands, and followed by one with Canada, are all "in sight;" and these alone, when it is considered

what more may be included in the consequences of the Mexican treaty by our engagement to do for other countries what we do for "the most-favored nation," commit us to a policy which breaks up the unity of the protective system. With these enacted, the control of the people through Congress of the duties on imports will be deeply and perhaps fatally impaired. Yet the Administration gives its weight to the Mexican treaty, and Republican journals and Republican Senators—even those who most loudly profess adherence to the tariff,—look on indifferently or even aid the work. If the party is united in its convictions, as we believe it truly is, in favor of the principle of protecting American industry, its policy as to details is vacillating and its powers of action distracted. That it will be able to define its own purposes and to concentrate its strength more fully than its opponents, or that it will apply to the questions of the day a higher statesmanship, there is now no conclusive evidence. And yet upon these points will in all probability turn the national result.

MR. MORRISON'S TARIFF.

THE proposal for a revision of the tariff, which the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means has had referred by the House to his committee, does not grow in popular favor as it is better known. Indeed, the more closely it is studied the more it is seen to be not so much a plan for the solution of the problem of adjusting the national revenue to the needs of the Government as a plan for sending the Democratic party into the next campaign with a good cry to win votes from the Republicans. Like the *Cheap Jack's* razors, it is made to sell, not to shave. Were it otherwise, what would be the sense of lugging into the statement of principles to be applied to the revision the MORRILL tariff of 1861? What has that or any past tariff to do with the general question? Nothing whatever, but a good deal to do with the effectiveness of a party cry next fall. The whole performance is the work of a man who is not and never was an economist or a statesman, but who sees all such from the standpoint of "availability." And that Mr. MORRISON finds it necessary to walk softly and to cover up his proposals in generalities that look safe, and at any rate appear hard to call in question, shows that even a politician can be taught that this is a subject which may be the ruin of both politicians and parties.

At no time since this Congress met have we regarded it as at all likely that anything would be done to reduce the duties on imports at this session. It was evident that even if a majority of the House desired to act the outside pressure against any action of importance would be too strong to be resisted. Men like Mr. TILDEN see too clearly that the party has nothing to gain and everything to lose by making itself responsible for any movement that might farther derange the business of the country in the moment when all are looking with anxiety for a turn in the tide of general depression. They have been reasoning that even if Free Trade be right in itself yet this is no time for making any change which might disturb confidence and postpone its restoration. The change need not be sweeping to accomplish the mischief. It may be no more than would be perfectly safe in a different condition of the market. But it might do the work of forcing the country to adapt its business to new conditions at the very time when experiments were most to be deprecated. It might place the United States out of the current of reviving confidence at a moment when a year might count as much as a decade at other times. This the more sensible of the Free Traders appear to see. There is a distinctly different tone in their discussion of the subject since the session began. What seemed so desirable in the distance is not snatched at now that it is near at hand.

It is true that the Free Traders are committed to the position that the depression is due to the tariff, and that a revival must come through its reduction. But we give them credit for more sense than to suppose that this party cry expresses their most deliberate convictions on the subject. They cannot look at a single foreign country without seeing that no cause which is confined to any one nation or group of nations is adequate to account for a depression so world-wide as the present. And with the best will in the world to exalt their nostrum to the rank of a cure-all they must tremble at the prospect of its being tried at the present time. Hence the anxiety to impress on the public that they are ready to go slowly, and that they propose nothing that amounts to Free Trade or even an approach to it. They assure us of their consideration for existing interests, and their desire that the change from the folly of Protection to the wisdom of Free Trade shall be made slowly and with deliberation.

While quite sure that our manufacturers need only free materials and free access to the world's markets to get a great export trade, they yet shrink from taking the steps which are to effect this wonderful change. They have not the courage of their principles, and that always is a sign that there is a conscious or unconscious gap between profession and real conviction.

For our part, we still are of the mind that as Protectionists we have everything to gain by the boldness of the opponents to the national policy. Our danger is from the *Mr. Facing-Both-Ways* who devised the Ohio formula, and who is getting more and more weight in the councils of the Democracy. We hope that Mr. MORRISON will succeed in bringing his party up to this question, and that he will make it the issue of the coming campaign. But we cannot congratulate him upon his progress thus far. His campaign seems to lack the frankness which calls upon a great people to decide between two principles as the guide of its policy. It is complicated with side issues which savor of the dodges of the politician. It is so confused in itself that no one but a Treasury expert could tell what would be its effects, if adopted as it stands. It is based on no study of the existing conditions of trade. It even assumes that those conditions are not essentially changed since 1861. It pays the existing tariff the undeserved compliment of supposing that the whole body of its duties are equitably imposed. At every point the proposal breaks down when tested by the requirements of a sensible readjustment of the tariff, on any principle whatever. Mr. MORRISON has not done justice to his own side of the controversy by cumbering the discussion with such a measure.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE proposition to establish a biological institute in Philadelphia, represented by Dr. ALLEN's recent letter in THE AMERICAN, is discussed by *Science* in its issue of the 8th inst., and that journal adds these remarks:

"We should rejoice to see some such enterprise begun in Philadelphia, particularly if it might enable advanced workers to take immediate advantage of that rich field for zoological research in our country which is the admiration and envy of European zoologists. To this end the endowment should be ample; we believe, considerably larger than the one hundred thousand dollars suggested by Dr. ALLEN. It should be, at the least, sufficient to enable advanced workers to proceed to points of timely and special interest,—as, for instance, the Great Lakes, or to the shores of the Gulf,—not to establish laboratories, but to pursue certain lines of research which imperatively require the presence of the investigator in the field. It is certain that such an enterprise would arouse enthusiasm at home and command respect abroad."

THE ladies of the Silk-Culture Association, who have labored with so much diligence and courage, have now arranged for a grand exhibit of the varied agricultural, mechanical and manufacturing interests of the silk industry in the United States, to be held in Philadelphia during the month of April (commencing April 21st and continuing two weeks at Horticultural Hall). It is intended to have power provided to set in motion silk machinery of all sorts; while other exhibits will include silk goods, of American manufacture only, silk-worms feeding, incubators, racks, materials for culturists, and in the reeling department various forms of reels for steam and hand power. The exhibit will undoubtedly be of great interest, and it will be, we trust, a correspondingly great success. From one of the ladies who is much interested in the work of the Association, we have received an explanatory note, not intended for publication, but which contains so many interesting details that we print it in part elsewhere.

AN ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT writes us: "It is a matter of common remark in the United States that the sons of *nouveaux riches* are apt to be 'ne'er-do-wells'; but in England we certainly have two very signal instances to the contrary in the case of the sons of the two men who accumulated the largest fortunes on record here. The largest personality ever sworn in the Court of Probate was that of Mr. MORRISON, of MORRISON & DILLON, twenty million dollars, until Mr. BRASSEY's will was sworn under thirty million dollars.

"Mr. Morrison left all his sons ample fortunes; but he left the eldest much the most, bequeathing him in addition to very large real estate a legacy of one million pounds sterling, said to be the only direct legacy of that amount on record in England. Mr. BRASSEY divided his vast riches amongst his sons equally, except that he left to the eldest his small matrimonial landed estate. This eldest son, Sir THOMAS, was educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford,—very good but not swell colleges, for his father, who could have sent him to Christ Church with an allowance greater than any duke's son, had a horror of ostentation, and a friend said he never saw him thoroughly wretched except once, when Mrs. BRASSEY had set her heart on a house close to Lord PALMERSTON's in Piccadilly, and whilst her husband could not bear to refuse her he hated to put himself into such prominence, but like a good wife Mrs. BRASSEY gave way. Sir THOMAS, who long since passed the examination for a practical seaman, is now a most efficient Lord of the Admiralty, and his recent

work, a most laborious one on the British navy, is the standard book on the subject. He passes his time between his beautiful home in Sussex, his fine house in Park Lane, London, and his yacht. His brothers, although not public men, are excellent and highly-respected country gentlemen. Sir THOMAS has paid many visits to America, and 'The Voyage of the Sunbeam' has made many acquainted with him and his family."

MR. EVANS, Representative of the Seventh District of this State, has been interesting himself particularly in the passage of a measure to retire the trade dollars, and has collected data to show who holds these coins. In an argument last week before the committee who have charge of the subject, he showed that they are largely held at their face value. In Pennsylvania there are \$2,437,883 at par, and \$123,044 at a discount less than five per cent. of the whole amount reported. Mr. EVANS's statistics showed that the banks and savings institutions of Philadelphia hold 1,199,624 trade dollars, of which \$254,879 are owned by the banks and \$944,745 by the people.

THE Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which is now substantially in full occupancy of its quarters in the old PATTERSON mansion at Thirteenth and Locust Streets (Philadelphia), will be finely accommodated. The fire-proof room for the storage of valuable manuscripts, etc., is much larger than the old one, and the large hall for meetings is a charming room, lined with book-cases, and adorned with pictures and busts. Probably no other of the several historical societies of the country has quarters so entirely suitable and elegant as these of the Pennsylvania Society.

IN the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia, a decision rendered by Judge BUTLER on Tuesday expressed very decidedly the duty of those who act as trustees for the holders of railroad and other mortgage bonds. The case was an equity proceeding in which SULZBACH Brothers, German bankers, sued the estate of J. EDGAR THOMSON, formerly president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., for a large unascertained sum, probably not less than half a million of dollars, alleged to have been lost by them in the purchase of bonds for which Mr. THOMSON was a trustee. These bonds were issued by the Davenport and St. Paul Railroad Co. some ten or twelve years ago, and an overissue, it was alleged, had been made, the length of road constructed not warranting the amount of bonds which the trustees had authorized to be put out. The Court decided for the plaintiffs and appointed a master to ascertain the amount of damages. In the course of the opinion, referring to the acceptance by Mr. THOMSON of a certificate wrongly representing the amount of road built, Judge BUTLER said:

"Mr. THOMSON accepted the certificate without question. In this he clearly fell short of his duty and was therefore guilty of negligence. In the investment of his own property, and especially of so large an amount, it cannot be believed that he would have so acted. Those who undertake the execution of such trusts must understand that they assume grave responsibilities. The purchasers of bonds under railroad and other company mortgages rely upon the character of the trustees, and their security depends largely upon the faithfulness with which the trust was executed."

THE MEXICAN PEOPLE.

AN Oriental magnificence hangs over a land which for three centuries has supplied the world with more than half its known product of precious metals. The magnitude and indefiniteness of the various estimates of the gold and silver furnished by Mexico, ranging from three to five thousand millions of dollars for the period subsequent to the conquest, excite the imagination almost beyond "the dreams of avarice." But this opulence, which has "far outshone the wealth of Ormus or the Ind," is associated in the public mind with a "barbaric" people; and no natural resources can make a strong nation of a race sluggish and incompetent. Those who are interested in the future of Mexico must consider the character of her inhabitants quite as much as explore her mineral veins and schedule her forest trees.

Although, as is usual in Latin colonies, there are in Mexico few race antipathies, and the path to political eminence is barred to no one on account of "color, or previous condition of servitude," yet the question of blood cannot be ignored in any account of her social condition. It is estimated—and everything concerning Mexico is estimated in the absence of authentic information,—that about one-sixth of the population is of pure European descent. The contact of the Creole with the Indian has resulted in the appearance of a mixed race which now forms, according to the calculation of Señor A. G. Cubas, who published in 1876 an especial study of the subject, forty-three per centum of the population. This element increases at a faster rate than the others, because in addition to its natural rate it is augmented by the incorporation of the Indians. The rest of the people, numbered by Cubas at about four millions, are genuine aborigines, who linger in the localities inhabited by their ancestors when Cortez entered the country. Such civilization as these Indians had at the conquest, of which numerous monuments remain, perished under Spanish rule, which distributed the natives among the mines and plantations in a kind of servitude which exists to the present day. It repressed all commerce with the world, all native manufactures and new agricultural industries, in order to make a market for Spanish productions. The origin of Hidalgo's revolt, who at one time led one

hundred thousand Indians into the field to drive out the foreigners, is traced to the destruction of his vineyard at Dolores, that Mexican wine might not compete with the vintages of Spain.

The effect of European government upon the Indians was to destroy their industries, to weaken their customs, and to make them dependent upon the great proprietors for employment. It is a fact worth comment that at the present time, as the traveller proceeds southward and away from the mineral regions which attracted the cupidity and presence of the Spaniard, the Indians are found to retain more of their primitive industries and to present a higher type of character. Juarez was a native of Oaxaca; Alvarez, the idol of the mountaineers, led the tribes of Guerrero to the overthrow of Santa-Ana, and drew from their rude independence the inspirations that restored Liberalism and gave to Mexico the impulse which has reached ascendancy under Diaz and Gonzalez, the last Presidents of the Republic. Here, too, in the South are the coffee plantations of wealthy Indian proprietors. But the occasional eminence of a native is not significant of the condition of his race. The great mass of this people, with their hybrid kindred, are not scattered over the country, occupying farms, educating their children, supporting the laws, and acting like respectable and industrious citizens. It is true, from the days of Hidalgo and Allende to Alvarez and Juarez, that the progress of free institutions in Mexico has found its support in the independent and warlike spirit of the Indians. Not only has their turbulence made revolutions chronic in the past, but several times have they reinstated Liberalism when politics had degenerated to intrigue and anarchy. But the spirit of liberty is also strong in the Sioux and the Modocs of the United States; and, had our Indians a voice in the administration of the country, their vote would surely be on the side of democracy, especially if the alternative were the mastery of alien manners and class privileges.

The civil organization of Mexico is peculiar. It reminds one of the Roman Empire, where the town was the political unit, and patricians divided vast tracts of country between them as private estates, leaving squalid hamlets and worthless territory to the possession of the *paganis*. The conception of simple fees in landed property in Mexico is weak, and the people are largely gathered into towns. One-seventh of the population live in cities of upwards of eight thousand souls each. If the towns lying between this limit and one thousand inhabitants are added, more than one-third of the people can safely be reckoned as town-dwellers. This is an extraordinary proportion, and were not the climate so temperate that but few dwellings have provision made in them for stoves or fire-places, and did not the country spontaneously yield much food, it would be incredible that a country poor in manufactures and rude in agriculture, exporting only about four dollars per head of all kinds of produce, could sustain so large a town population. This alone is proof of the exceeding poverty of the masses.

The rural districts are held by about twenty-three thousand titles, of which over twenty-five hundred belong to associations, speculative or communal. A Mexican authority enumerates among these 5,689 plantations and 14,605 cattle-ranches. Such a statement prepares one for the information that only one-eighth of the arable land is under cultivation, and that the estates are vast affairs, suitably called *haciendas*, or places of business, rather than homes and farms. Under the law of denunciation, a species of pre-emption by which unoccupied lands are acquired, any resident of the Republic may secure 6,177 acres in one tract, and hold two such properties in a single State. The *haciendas* and ranches are gigantic affairs, a single holding of from twenty to thirty thousand acres being not uncommon; while it is said that the Mexican National Railway runs for fifty miles through the great Bustamante estate. The function of the proprietor of such a tract is not farming, but overseeing. Usually he lives in a city, and many of the landed gentry have houses in the capital, where they spend their incomes. Cultivation is carried on by men who are little more than serfs. For, although imprisonment for debt is prohibited, as well as slavery, and there are no effectual legal means of enforcing the obligations of a penniless man, yet through the influence of superstition a system of peonage still is maintained in the mines and on the *haciendas*. Several notices of this state of things may be found in recent copies of *The Mexican Financier*, published in the City of Mexico, the tenor of which is a remonstrance against its prevalence. Until the advent of the railways, creating a demand for labor, agricultural wages ranged from five dollars a month to thirty-seven and a half cents a day, and out of the range of railway influence it remains at starvation-rates. As the laborer buys his supplies of his employer, he is usually in debt. The obligation often begins in the payment of the poor fellow's marriage fees, or of those attending baptisms and burials in his family, by the proprietor. In the old mining-laws of the Spanish period, there can be found almost side by side the prohibition of oppressed labor and the warrant for advancing church fees on the security of a man's work. The custom is therefore old, and it is for ecclesiastical interests to support a plan which enables impoverished men to pay the priest, even at the cost of a life-long bondage. And the ascendancy of the Church over agricultural laborers and operatives in the mines is so effectual that they possess legal guarantees of personal liberty in vain.

Vast as are these estates, there are vaster stretches of broken or sterile country, unsurveyed and unassigned. In the mountains of Guerrero, Michoacan, Guanajuato, and contiguous States, the Indian may still be found in the ragged perpetuation of ancestral fashions. How he lives is the mystery of barbarism; but there he is among his kindred,

unvexed by the tax-gatherer, animated by the same warlike spirit which Bancroft attributes to the subjects of the Montezumas.

In the towns there are some manufacturing industries, most of which are performed by hand. But there is a large number of indolent, shiftless fellows, addicted to the native whiskey, and familiar with those miraculous arts by which the very poor surprise one each day they reappear among the living.

The attendant circumstances of such a social condition are easily foreseen. The great mass of Mexicans are exceedingly poor. The illiteracy of the country is greater than that of Russia. Consequently, political influence when not affected by popular turbulence is in the hands of the Creoles, who are comparatively few, are descended from a common stock, have large property interests, and are connected widely with each other by marriage. A gentleman familiar with Mexico described its aristocratic character as like that of England in the time of Robert Walpole. Distribution of office is an arrangement of family or comrades in war.

The wretched poor recruit the army and are disposed to campaigning, because then they have food, clothing, spoils, and an army always has influence. From them issue a banditti who have long made life insecure, and who are quite as prone to revenge as to robbery. The writer on Mexico in the last volume of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" enumerates 5,370 knife-attacks and 3,250 robberies in the capital during the single year of 1878; and a like condition of things exists elsewhere. With the introduction of tramways into the larger cities, which are highly popular, perhaps because of the security of numbers which such locomotion affords, and with the increase of electric lights, telegraphs and railroads, this lawlessness has sensibly decreased; but complaints are frequent that the telegraph poles are stripped of their wires, the spikes drawn from the railway ties, and the tracks obstructed. No doubt, three centuries of misrule and two generations of anarchy are responsible for the present condition of the Mexicans. It is to the credit of the Liberal party that they make strenuous endeavors, and with promising success, to extend the public schools, to abolish peonage, to promote industrial development, and to draw foreign capital to the country. The eight years of peace which have followed Diaz's accession to the Presidency have not been without effect. But the present trouble is that half of Mexico is uncivilized, and has not forgotten the exasperation and corruption which civilization has inflicted upon it. Cubas discovered by his investigations that the Indian races were diminishing at the rate of .058 per cent., and this slow process may solve the Mexican problem, if the humarer expedients now employed fail. Still, the Government is doing its best to stimulate immigration, as if it would not only colonize the waste places of the country, but introduce a new people as the support of law and manners. D. O. K.

ART.

THE NEW YORK EXHIBITION.

NEW YORK, February 11.

THE exhibition by the Water-Color Society, their seventeenth annual, has been given at the National Academy of Design during the week past. It surpasses last year's exhibit in the number of pictures, six hundred and sixty-three being hung; but in point of merit it is perhaps inferior, the proportion of striking and original work being smaller.

The grouping of the pictures has been managed with so much skill that attention is drawn to the collection as a whole before it is possible to concentrate it upon individual drawings. From the methods employed in the corridor, it seems as if the hanging committee had considered humorous as well as artistic effects. In one corner all the grotesques are gathered together; in the next we find a goodly display of wind-mills; the third is devoted to what the artists have evidently intended to be poetic subjects; and the fourth is filled with flower pieces. In the south gallery, the contrast between the light tones of the pictures at one end and the darker tones of those at the other is really very fine, while all are made to gradually lead up to Mr. J. Alden Weir's "Sunday Morning," which occupying the place of honor is their culminating point. Further attraction is given to the galleries by their Oriental decorations. Persian and Japanese hangings are at the doors, bamboo shades to the sky-lights hang like great hammocks from the ceilings, and Japanese umbrellas of giant dimensions, vases and plaques, are placed in every available spot. For the arrangement of these and of the flowers in the centre of the main gallery, thanks are due to Mr. A. A. Anderson.

All our principal artists, with the exception of Messrs. Abbey, Smedley and Brennan, have contributed, and there are several new names in the catalogue. Philadelphia is well represented. Mr. J. Alden Weir's "Sunday Morning" is necessarily the first picture to attract notice, and perhaps this makes our disappointment in it all the greater. The artist has painted against a dark background a Breton peasant-girl in a dark dress and white cap, with a prayer-book and a few roses in her hands. A line which is drawn just in front of her seems to indicate the wall of the church towards which she is walking. The color is pleasant and harmonious, and the drawing is, of course, excellent. But the picture is tame and spiritless. It does not come up to the high order of work which Mr. Weir has led us to expect from him. Another figure piece whose color and size make it very conspicuous is Mr. C. G. Turner's "Chrysanthemums." A lady in a warm and brilliant maroon gown stands by a table, arranging a large bunch of chrysanthemums, of the same color as her dress, in a green bowl. The flowers are faithfully and delicately rendered, but there is too much stiffness in what should be the

flowing folds of the dress. There is a fine gradation of tone between the palest and the deepest maroon shades, but the predominance of the one color produces a monotonous effect. At the opposite end of the gallery is Mr. F. S. Church's "Pandora," the gem of the collection. In it the idyllic grace of the artist is combined with a beauty of coloring which he does not always attain. For example, he just missed it in "An Idyl," exhibited last year at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, in which in his effort to gain extreme delicacy of color he sacrificed a certain amount of strength. But "Pandora" is as strong as it is delicate. A girl, one of his loveliest, in pink drapery, is kneeling on a gracefully-decorated casket and pressing upon it with all her might. But the lid is still slightly open, and from it a whole army of sprites are wending their way upwards in a beautiful spiral, while still others are malignantly forcing their way out. The scene is laid against a background of the tenderest green. In conception and execution the picture is a perfect poem. Near it in a somewhat humorous contrast are Mr. C. D. Weldon's "The Elopement" and "Flirtation." In the first a delightfully rakish-looking Japanese doll is sailing away above the new moon, carrying with him a stolid, elegantly-attired, long-gloved European wax-doll. In the other the same figures are again represented, but this time in amicable flirtation. Both pictures are light, and pretty, and pleasing, if not very vigorous. Mr. A. M. Turner's "Companions," in which a child clasping a dog in her arms sits at an open window through which the light is streaming, is good in tone. Mr. F. D. Millet's "Cymbal Player" has the merit of treating an ideal subject,—no insignificant virtue to-day, when the majority of artists are so painfully realistic in their selections.

Mr. Winslow Homer's work is always interesting, and "The Ship's Boat" and "Scotch Mist," which he sends this year, deserve as careful study as anything in the exhibition. In the latter occurs an example of his vigorous composition and skilful grouping of figures. There are few other men who could give us anything so fine as the women in the foreground, though why they should remain so distinct in form when the mist has so strongly affected their coloring the artist alone can explain. Of the nine pictures sent by Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, two calling for special mention are "Pottery Shop on the Bridge at San Benito," which is capital as a whole composition, and "Entrance, Hall of Ambassadors, Alhambra," which is very tender in tone and color. Mr. Ross Turner's "Blue Study" might more appropriately be called "Gray Study." There is nice coloring in his "White Study"; but it is forced, not natural, and the artist and his scheme are too apparent throughout. Mr. William Magrath comes out well in architectural subjects. There is wonderfully good and careful work in "La Grosse Horloge, Rouen." He would undoubtedly make a fine etcher, and it is to be regretted that he has not yet experimented in his architectural work with the needle as well as with the brush. Mr. Charles E. Dana, who always knows how to handle water-colors, sends three pictures, notably a pleasant sketch of a "Street Scene, Cairo."

Among the landscapes are several characteristic contributions from Mr. Henry Farrer. He still shows the effects of his early pre-Raphaelitism, but his work is full of poetic feeling. In his "When the Silver Habit of the Clouds Comes Down Upon the Autumn Sun," a man sits idly in a row-boat which is moored to the side of the stream, and the peaceful scene harmonizes with the quiet of the evening hour which is represented. The whole picture overflows with poetry; but, beautiful as it is, one misses breadth of treatment and strength in execution. Mr. Charles A. Platt appears for the first time as a water-colorist, and his appearance is a welcome one. His Dutch landscapes are airy, bright and sketchy, and full of good color. It is a mistake, however, in his "Mud-Boats of Dordrecht" that he should have made it impossible to tell whether or no the water is on a level with the quay. Mr. Thomas Moran's Mexican sketches are very interesting, and are marked with all his usual faults and excellences. Mr. Henry P. Smith's "Summer on the River Loire, France," is pleasant and old-fashioned, with a good effect of light and shade; but in a larger picture, "A New England Village," the smallness of his manner and the overelaboration of detail show too much. It is true that he is a close follower of Rousseau; but only a master can use such methods in a masterly way. Mr. A. F. Bellows's exhibited pictures will interest the public because of his late death rather than on account of their intrinsic merit; they are characteristic of his better work and are very English. Mr. W. T. Richards has two marine views—"The Gull Rock," and "The Limits of the Unresting Sea,"—which are very luminous and truthful, but which would be quite as artistic without their minute finish.

Of the flower pieces, those by the Misses Greatorex are the most striking. They are, perhaps, a little too broad, and too much is sacrificed for the sake of showing the facility of the artist. "Incense," by Miss K. H. Greatorex, is a beautiful color harmony. A great heap of yellow and white roses lie on a table with a deep yellowish-brown incense-burner, and are painted with a degree of talent which must be respected. Ada H. Kent's "Primroses" are nice and springy; and there is good, careful work in Ellen T. Fisher's "Chrysanthemums." Mr. J. Alden Weir's roses are not to be compared with those he usually paints, a fact made more conspicuous by the great beauty of Mr. C. W. Reid's "Roses," which by some curious chance lies almost "cheek by jowl" with the "Japanese Bowl" of the first-named artist.

Among other pictures especially noteworthy are Mr. Prosper L. Senat's brilliant marine views; Mr. Frederick Dielman's "Between Sittings," which is well drawn and elaborated, though it lacks genius;

Mr. Alfred Kappes's "A Vegetarian," and "My Aunt Sapphira," which are good character sketches and strongly put in; Mr. Charles Mente's "A Bavarian Interior," in which the figures are bad, but the effect of reflected light unusually well done; Mr. Arthur Parton's "Sundown," good in color and full of suggestion of movement; James D. Smillie's pleasant landscapes, with their good perspective and not over strong coloring; Mr. Charles Parsons's "Sketch of Gloucester Harbor," in which there is nice effect of a cool, foggy morning; and Mr. William L. Sonntag's "Study of Trees," which has all the mistakes of his coloring and the poetry of his subjects.

The north and northwest galleries are devoted to the exhibition of the Etching Club, which as yet does not venture to give one independently of the Water-Color Society. There is a greater number of plates exhibited than there was last year, though there is still a falling off since 1882. There are very few foreign etchings in the collection, which therefore gives a better opportunity for the study of distinctively American work. There is a marked improvement in the plates, and several of them are signed by new names, giving promise of better work still to come. Proofs from the "American Etchers" occupy a large space on the walls, and many who have not seen these etchings in book-form will be glad of the present chance to study them. There is only space here to specify the principal etchings hung. The "American purist," Mr. Stephen Parrish, as he gradually decreases the size of his plates succeeds in giving an effect of largeness, breadth and simplicity, together with directness of method, which fact is best exemplified in his "Bethlehem." But we hope that he will not be compelled to again immortalize by his good etching a painting which had better never have been made, as he has in his "Venice," after W. H. Brown. Mrs. M. Nimmo Moran's "Tween the Gloamin' and the Mirk, When the Kye Come Hame," has been severely handled for the excessive use of the roulette. But when roulette work is as good as hers it should be praised instead of abused. Mr. Joseph Pennell seems to have deserted Philadelphia, but he may be pardoned when he brings from Siena, Florence and Venice work as good as that which he has contributed to this exhibition. He has not only improved since he has been abroad, but has changed his style with almost every plate; as can be seen by comparing "A Venetian Doorway," "A Washing-Place, Siena," with the "Ponte San Trinità, Florence," this last being strong in its masses of light and shade, which is not often the case in his work. There are also good plates by Mr. F. S. Church, Mr. Charles A. Platt, Mr. Robert Blum, Mr. J. A. S. Monks, Miss Blanche Dillaye, and Miss Edith Loring Peirce, while Haden and Whistler are each represented by one plate.

The catalogue is good in its chaste simplicity. It may be of interest to know that the exhibition will be open on Sundays.

NOTES.

SOME five or six years ago, Mr. W. M. Harnett began to attract public attention by the occasional exhibition of still-life studies of a remarkable character. The subjects were selected without judgment and for the most part singularly unattractive, a few old books and a beer-mug, a pipe and half a dozen blue-matches, a newspaper and a cigar-stump, marking the range of the painter's ambition, or rather the extent of his knowledge. But in the rendition of these unworthy trifles Mr. Harnett displayed a wonderful vigor of handling, an accuracy of observation, a just sense of form, and an appreciation of color values, indicating the possession of talents demanding cultivation. This cultivation he has since been acquiring, studying industriously in Munich and other European schools. That he has made immense progress, and in the right direction, is shown by an important work now in this city, but destined for a private collection in Milwaukee. It is a still-life of large size, representing a German hunting-trophy arranged on the door of some antique cabinet which serves as a background. A game-bag, a number of birds, a gun, a hunting-horn, and other accessories somewhat conventionally composed, and crowned by a plumed hat, constitute the subject of the picture, the decorative motive of which is so frankly expressed as to require no apology. In color it is subdued, but rich and strong. In drawing it is bold, firm, and especially noticeable for the effect of relief which gives each object almost stereoscopic distinctness. The surfaces and textures are rendered with that skilful imitation of fact which gives to a still-life composition its prime value, Mr. Harnett's perception of close gradations being wonderfully exact and his touch correspondingly delicate and fine. The picture is not and does not pretend to be a great work of art; but it is one of the best pieces of still-life yet produced by a Philadelphia painter.

An original photographic portrait of John Brown of Ossawatomie has been for many years in the possession of a gentleman of this city, who received it from a member of the Brown family. It was taken while John Brown was still in the prime of manhood, and before the full beard was grown which covered his face during his later years. Though somewhat faded, it is still a clear, strong picture, and has been pronounced by artists to be a striking portrait, full of characteristic vigor, and far more suggestive as a likeness than the retouched print commonly supposed to represent the old Abolitionist leader.

Miss Edith Loring Peirce and Miss Blanche Dillaye, whose studios are in the Presbyterian Building in this city, are among the six women exhibitors at the exhibition of the New York Etching Club. Miss Peirce sends six examples of her work, which are all well hung; one—

"Twilight," placed between works by Mr. Gifford and Mr. Platt,—has been especially noticed as comparing favorably with the work of older etchers. Two of her works have been sold during the past week of the exhibition. One of Miss Dillaye's etchings was sold on the opening night, and several notices of the exhibition speak particularly of her "On Little Egg-Harbor Bay," as a notable example of treatment of light and shade.

Up to Saturday night, the sales at the New York exhibition amounted to about eight thousand dollars for ninety-five of the water-colors, while some sixty etchings have found purchasers. Among the water-colors sold during the latter part of the week were: "Evening," Samuel Colman, \$100; "Retrospection," C. Morgan McIlhenny, \$250; "Milly," J. W. Champney, \$75; "Gusty Weather," Charles M. Dewey, \$50; "Down in Maine," S. P. R. Triscott, \$150; "Bruges, Holland," C. A. Platt, \$50; "October," Henry Farrer, \$50; "Twilight," Henry Farrer, \$125; "The Ferry," A. F. Bellows, \$200; "Gull Rock," W. T. Richards, \$400; "On the River, Antwerp," Samuel Colman, \$250; and "The Limits of the Unresting Sea," W. T. Richards, \$550. The last-named will be remembered as having been shown at a gallery in Philadelphia some weeks ago.

Mr. Walter Shirlaw has been giving some interesting lectures to New York art students on study heads of J. W. Alexander and life studies in oil by J. Carroll Beckwith. Mr. Shirlaw is a strong speaker and is one of the men who have something to say; as a consequence, his lectures have attracted attention.—Dr. William Everett, master of the Adams School, Quincy, Mass., has presented to Harvard College for hanging in Memorial Hall a portrait of the poet, Samuel Rogers. It originally belonged to Edward Everett, the donor's father, and was painted by Chester Harding in 1847.—The Castellani sale at Rome is fixed for the 15th of March. The collection includes a large number of exquisite terra-cotta figures similar to those found at Tanagra. There are several groups, as well as single female figures and children; also a Greek female head in marble, quite perfect. Among the vases is one especially fine black vase with three handles. Another very quaint vase is in the shape of a bird's head, another in the shape of a man's head, and another has a subject in relief representing Cassandra and other figures. There is also a large number of beautiful bronzes in the collection, besides many other interesting objects.

It is seldom, indeed, that a Turner can be picked up for a few shillings at a dealer's shop; but this piece of good luck has befallen a resident of Sheffield, England. He bought the picture without knowing what a prize he was securing; but after he had cleaned it, it dawned upon him that if it was not a Turner it was an exceedingly good copy of the master. The picture was sent for examination to Mr. Ruskin, who unhesitatingly pronounced it to be a genuine Turner, and one of his especially interesting early works.

An exhibition of the works of George Inness, including his new "Niagara," which has made such talk, is to be held at the American Art Gallery, New York, early in April.—David Neal is now in Boston on a short visit for the purpose of painting portraits.—F. Childe Hassam has an exhibition in Boston a collection of some seventy works.

The seventh annual exhibition of American pictures at the galleries of Mr. James D. Gill, Springfield, Mass., was opened on the 4th inst. In the previous exhibitions of this series, the total sales have reached the comfortable figure of seventy thousand dollars.

"Again we have to deplore," says the London *St. James's Gazette*, "the results of that admirable loyalty which is shown by the Scotch section of the Royal Academy to mediocre painters who have been born north of the border. Mr. Colin Hunter, a Scotch artist whose extremely crude sea-pieces, with the waves like burnished steel breaking upon depths of bottle glass, are familiar to the public, was elected last night to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. Frank Holl to be an A. R. A."

It is understood that the principal pictures in the splendid collection at Blenheim will be sold in the spring.—Mr. Alma-Tadema is making rapid progress with his large composition, "Hadrian Inspecting a Roman Pottery," which he expects to finish for the forthcoming Royal Academy exhibition.—The new portrait of Tennyson which will appear as a frontispiece to the Macmillan edition of his collected works has been engraved by Mr. G. J. Stodart. A few proof-copies have been struck from the original plate.—Mr. MacWhirter's chief picture for the coming London exhibition is far advanced. As in recent instances, a Highland subject forms the theme. A view of the widespread vale near Stirling through which runs the river Teith, with a bit of Scotch forestry in the immediate foreground, fills the canvas.

The statue of Chief-Justice Marshall to be erected in Washington will be placed upon the west front of the Capitol, in a line with the middle entrance. The figure, of heroic size, is of bronze, and was made by Story in Rome, but has not yet been shipped from that city. The statue is expected to be in position and ready for unveiling within three months.

The London *Athenaeum* pathetically inquires: "Can it be true, as stated in some of the daily papers, that the reredos of the high altar of St. Albans Abbey, one of the most refined and elaborate works of the fifteenth century in England, is to be 'restored' under the direction of the clerk of the works?"—It is stated that the committee who lately assembled at Calcutta for the purpose of advising the Government as to the best

means of preserving and encouraging native arts and manufactures, have recommended that every province should have at least one museum containing a typical collection of the kind. The officers in charge of the museum should periodically visit local manufactories, collect specimens, and facilitate the employment of the best workmen.

REVIEWS.

BRINTON'S INDIAN LITERATURE.*

DR. BRINTON, whose knowledge of American linguistics is unrivaled in extent and minuteness, was the first to apply the scientific method to the interpretation of the mythology of the tribes of this continent. His well-known works, "The Myths of the New World," and "American Hero-Myths," have cast a flood of light on this subject, and disclosed the paths which future investigations must pursue. He is now engaged in a still more important undertaking,—that of making known the achievements of the aboriginal intellect of the New World in every branch of literature. Many persons will doubtless be surprised to learn, not merely that American Indians have been authors, but that their productions may be counted by the hundred, and include some works of great value and interest. A general account of these compositions is given in the first of the two volumes under review. This work is the enlargement of a memoir which was laid before the International Congress of Americanists at the recent session of that body, held in Copenhagen in August last. There is a satisfaction in finding that an American delegate was able to place before an association composed mainly of distinguished European scholars a communication which is likely to prove in its results to be the most important and useful contribution to science yet elicited by the Congress. It is a complete summary of all that is known respecting the compositions of aboriginal authors of North and South America. Succinct and condensed as it is, it fills an octavo volume of seventy pages which will be indispensable to every student of American history and literature.

Most of these works, as may be supposed, were produced in Mexico and the other Central American States, and in Peru, soon after the conquest of those countries by the Spaniards. Many of the Indians who were skilled in their native lore—a class which included especially the priests and the nobles,—still survived, and held a high rank in the estimation even of their conquerors. They acquired the Spanish language, and learned at the same time the art of writing their own idioms in the alphabet of their conquerors. Among those who wrote in Spanish may be mentioned Don Fernando de Alva Ixtlilxochitl, a descendant of the sovereigns of Tezcoco, who wrote many histories, and whose style is commended by Prescott; Don Antonio Pimentel, another noble Tezcuco historian, who is quoted and praised by Torquemada; Diego Muñoz Camargo, who wrote a history of his native State, Tlascala, and of whose style Prescott remarks that "it compares not unfavorably with that of some of the missionaries themselves." In Peru, the accomplished *inca*, Garcilasso de la Vega, obtained by his historical writings a distinguished place among Spanish authors; and others, like Pacachuti Yamqui and Don Luis Inca, though less known, produced works which vindicated the learning and talent of their race.

The list of those who wrote in their native languages is much more extensive. Their works comprised not merely history, but also mythology, theology, didactic literature, poetry, and the drama. It is impossible here to give even an outline of what is known of the fertility of the native mind in these various fields. Those who are interested in the subject will find ample information in Dr. Brinton's volume, and in the introduction to the second of his recent publications, the comedy-ballet of "The Güegüence."

This very curious and interesting production of native talent is composed in the mixed Nahuatl-Spanish dialect of Nicaragua, and is thus briefly described by the editor: "The play is a light comedy, and is called 'The Ballet of the Güegüence,' or 'The Macho-Raton.' The characters are a wily old rascal, *Güegüence*, and his two sons, the one a chip of the old block, the other a bitter commentator on the family failings. They are brought before the governor for entering his province without a permit; but by bragging and promises the foxy old man succeeds both in escaping punishment and in effecting a marriage between his scapgeface son and the governor's daughter. The interest is not in the plot, which is trivial, but in the constant play on words, and in the humor, often highly Rabelaisian, of the anything but venerable parent."

In this description Dr. Brinton merely hints at certain special merits of this remarkable composition which seem to deserve somewhat more attention. In the earlier dramatic performances of other nations,—as, for example, in the miracle-plays of mediaeval Europe,—there is seldom any attempt at the sustained delineation of character. But in this Indian comedy three of the leading personages are carefully distinguished, and are consistently represented throughout. The old *Güegüence* himself—the "dear old man," as we are told his title signifies,—is a genuine and in some respects an original character, such as in the hands of Shakespeare or of Molière would have developed into a creation fit to rank

* "Aboriginal American Authors, and Their Productions, Especially Those in the Native Languages: A Chapter in the History of Literature." By Daniel G. Brinton, A.M., M.D., Vice-President of the International Congress of Americanists, Author of "The Myths of the New World," Etc. Philadelphia: 1883.

"The Güegüence: A Comedy-Ballet in the Nahuatl-Spanish Dialect of Nicaragua." Edited by Daniel G. Brinton, A.M., M.D. (No. 3 of Brinton's "Library of Aboriginal American Literature.") Philadelphia, 1883.

with *Falstaff* or *Scapin*. In fact, he combines the traits of both of those worthies, with some added touches of drollery. Shrewd, jovial, boastful and brazen, foul-mouthed and gibing with the *alguzil*, courtly and insinuating with the governor, full of wit and of resources, he dominates the scene and reduces most of the other personages to insignificance. To this effacement there are two exceptions, which are no less admirably presented, and at the same time are happily contrasted. These are his sons,—the lively "scapegrace," *Don Forcico*, who by dint of his own impudence, supplementing the paternal craft, carries off the governor's daughter as his bride; and the blunt, outspoken *Don Ambrosio*, whose surly honesty, constantly reprobating and exposing the wiles and falsehoods of the others, adds a distinctly moral element, which is too often wanting in the popular comedies of other nations. It would seem that the Indian audience was willing that vice should be made amusing, if it were at the same time rebuked and shown to be contemptible.

One cannot help suspecting that the exhibition of Spanish officials, a governor included, mocked and deluded, and a governor's daughter led away as a wife by an Indian impostor, was gratifying to that pride of race which in Central America is now lifting the aboriginal population into admitted equality with the descendants of its conquerors.

In a well-written introduction and some readable notes, Dr. Brinton has given us an interesting account of the plays, dramatic dances, music and musical instruments peculiar to the native tribes of Nicaragua and the neighboring provinces. The descriptions are illustrated by a map and some quaint wood-cuts. The account of the ethnology of Nicaragua comprises many novel particulars, which will prove highly interesting to scholars. In the resemblance between the Mangue or Chiapanec language, and the Aymara of Peru, the author seems to have found the first distinct trace which has thus far been discovered of a linguistic connection between North and South America.

This third volume of Dr. Brinton's library of aboriginal works must be deemed a most valuable contribution, both to science and to literature.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

OF the briefer biographies of Luther which we owe to the centenary year, the best two are those by Mr. Froude and by Dr. Köstlin. Mr. Froude's "Luther: A Short Biography," appeared originally in the *Contemporary Review*, and did much to awaken English and American readers to the significance of the approaching celebration. It has all the merits of Mr. Froude's best work without any of the slovenly carelessness of his worst. The Scribners have republished the two articles in a neat pamphlet at thirty cents. This house has done more than any other in America to contribute to the worthy celebration of the centenary, they being the publishers also of Dr. Köstlin's popular biography, on which Mr. Froude has based his studies, and of Dr. Bacon's fine edition of Luther's hymns with music. Besides the fuller popular biography mentioned above, Dr. Köstlin published last year a still briefer sketch as a *festschrift*. Of this a translation has been made by Elizabeth P. Weir and published by Cassell & Co., of London and New York. It is a little book of about one hundred and fifty pages, and nothing like so full as the other work. But it is well suited for general circulation, and like all its author's books on the subject it is based on the most exact acquaintance with the great theme.

Dr. Schaff's "International Revision Commentary on the New Testament" has reached its sixth volume in Professor M. B. Riddle's commentary on the Epistle to the Romans. Since Luther and Calvin listed this epistle into a great prominence, it has come to be recognized as one of the most important and one of the most difficult books in the canon. Luther based on its words his teaching as to justification by faith; Calvin found in it the doctrine of the absolute decree of election and that of the life-long imperfection of believers, as against the idea of sinless perfection held in the Church of Rome, and by the Friends, the Methodists, and modern perfectionists generally. Universalists claim it as teaching the final restoration of all souls to holiness and happiness. Methodists and many other bodies deny that it teaches the Calvinism that seems to lie on the surface of Chapters VIII. and IX. The work of a commentator who wishes to write for more than his own school on this epistle is by no means easy, and Professor Riddle is certain to offend as many as he pleases. He has evaded no issue presented by the text. He thinks the Epistle teaches the absoluteness of the divine decrees, and not the final salvation of all men. Thus far he goes with the interpreters of his own school; but he quits their company in denying that the picture drawn in Chapter VII. of the conflict between the flesh and the spirit in man is a picture of a regenerate man.

A series of drawings to be applied in domestic architecture have been sent us by Messrs. Palliser, Palliser & Co., architects and publishers, Bridgeport, Conn. It is named by the publishers "Palliser's Useful Details," and consists of forty plates, each twenty by twenty-six inches, presenting several hundred *fac-similes* of original drawings, upon an accurate scale, of a great variety of exterior and interior work, including many designs for furniture. The price (three dollars,) for the set places them within reach of carpenters and mechanics generally, and we freely say that they could not well make a better investment of their money than in the purchase of a set. The styles are, of course, matters of taste; but the ideas in the designs vary, and in applying them practically the builder may reject some and accept others, finding in the wide range of the work something which will be of real service to him.

Mr. William L. Carpenter, London, publishes in a neat volume, with numerous illustrations, the edited and enlarged substance of six lectures upon "The Forces of Nature and Their Mutual Relations," which he delivered in 1881 in five towns of Lancashire, under the auspices of the Gilchrist Educational Trust. His title for the volume is "Energy in Nature," and he treats, as may be inferred, of heat, chemical attraction, electricity, magnetism, etc. As the matter was prepared for popular comprehension, it is expressed "in the simplest language," though, it is hoped, with entire scientific accuracy, technical terms being avoided wherever possible, and defined and explained wherever necessarily used. In his earlier pages an attempt is made to distinguish clearly between *force* and *energy*, and to explain how in the older books these have been confused. "The book may be shortly described as an endeavor to expound in popular yet accurate language the meaning and consequences of that important principle known as the conservation of energy." (New York: Cassell & Co.)

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., has issued a third edition of "A College Fetich," his much-discussed address at Cambridge in June of last year. In this he has added several pages of the new matter brought out by the controversy, these including the address of Mr. George S. Merriam before a meeting of Yale alumni at Springfield last October, the paper contributed by Professor James of the University of Pennsylvania to the *Popular Science Monthly* on the experience of the schools in Germany, and extracts from a paper by Professor E. L. Youmans published in the same magazine two or three months ago. All these Mr. Adams evidently considers weighty support to his views as to the comparative uselessness of retaining Greek in the college courses.

It cannot be fairly said that Mrs. Susan Willis Fletcher has bettered her case any by her book, "Twelve Months in an English Prison" (Boston: Lee & Shepard). People familiar with the Fletcher-Davies story from the reports of the trial will hardly be surprised to learn that Mrs. Fletcher went to England with the deliberate purpose of being arrested, and of making a "sensation" from the Spiritualist point of view. But in this hope (of the sensation, that is to say,) she was disappointed. The judge properly refused to admit a quantity of irrelevant evidence "testing" spiritualism; and so the hope of making another Slade or Home success was defeated. The property of Mrs. Davies, of which the Fletchers obtained possession, was made over under stress of "spirit communications" from the mother of Mrs. Davies; these were indicted as fraudulent, and it was the aim of the defence to show that they were not fraudulent, but genuine messages from disembodied spirits. But the judge would not admit evidence bearing on that point, and Mrs. Fletcher was made a "martyr" without being able to reap any of the substantial advertising advantages of martyrdom.

The advice of old bachelors and old maids to parents regarding the care of children, etc., has always been more or less mildly satirized, though it could easily be proved that some of the wisest words on the subject have come from those who knew nothing in their own experience of family cares. And in the book claiming our present attention ("A Bachelor's Talks About Married Life.") By Rev. William Aikman. New York: Fowler & Wells,) it is made evident that it is not fathers and mothers merely who understand and know how to govern children, and not husbands and wives alone who appreciate fully the meaning of the marriage relation. Mr. Aikman is at once sensible and sympathetic, and he tells homely truths in a pleasant style. The whole scheme of "A Bachelor's Talks" is, of course, indicated in the title. It is a book of the T. S. Arthur and Dr. Holland type. Commonplace to some readers, to others it will appear truly eloquent, while its honesty and goodness will be clear to the critical and uncritical alike.

The chief and the only serious fault we have to find with Mr. Eric S. Robertson's "English Poetesses" (New York: Cassell & Co.,) is that it gives too little attention to modern writers, who, it is well admitted, have immensely raised the average of value of poetry written by women. In his very suggestive preface to this volume, Mr. Robertson, in speaking of the old problem of the inferiority of women to men in the writing of poetry, says "there are not less than sixty women in our day who have written verse which would have attracted great attention a century ago." Yet with this his notice of contemporary English poetesses is confined chiefly to six or eight writers. For our own part, we could well have spared the care given to the Aphra Behn's and the Mrs. Piozzi's, for the sake of fuller information concerning writers nearer our own time and our own ways of looking at art. But Mr. Robertson started with a well-defined plan and his book is logically constructed. The book claims within its limits to give "a series of critical biographies, with illustrative extracts;" and in both of these main divisions of the subject it is satisfactory. Mr. Robertson is a kindly yet searching critic, and his "illustrations" include a good proportion of the representative verse of Mrs. Cowley, Mrs. Opie, Mrs. Barbauld, Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Browning, and other famous women.

The succession of Mr. George DuMaurier to the place of the lamented Leech as the art delineator of English social life has been long recognized; yet it is curious with this admission to note how thoroughly unlike the men are. Leech was not coarse, but he was plain and bluff in manner, much nearer the traditional English ideal than his follower on *Punch*. DuMaurier is more like a Frenchman than an Englishman, although the English have accepted him as their very own. There is a style, finish

and elegance about DuMaurier which Leech never approached and of which he seemed to have no inkling. DuMaurier is the better artist, but Leech was the truer humorist. Some excellent examples of DuMaurier are given in Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s "Parchment" series, under the title of "Pictures of English Society," and they make a very entertaining little volume. Some of the pictures are quite perfect in idea, in characterization, and in execution, and they entirely justify the draughtsman's reputation. For all that, we prefer the comparative ruggedness and want of *technique* of Leech, and we believe the earlier caricaturist will last the longer.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE fourth issue of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* for 1883, completing the volume of that year, gives a further instalment of papers on "Friends in Burlington," by Amelia Mott Gummere, and the conclusion of Sergeant-Major Seymour's "Journal of the Southern Expedition, 1780-3." A quaint old document is supplied from the Sparks collection in the Harvard College Library,—"A Journal of a Campaign [1776,] from Philadelphia to Paulus Hook, by Algernon Roberts, of Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, Pa.," who was one of the company of "associators," commanded by Captain John Young, that turned out in the emergency service of that year.

Messrs. Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York, publish in a small pamphlet at ten cents Mr. Beecher's discourse on Thanksgiving Day last at Plymouth Church, with the title, "A Circuit of the Continent." It describes his tour through the Northwest, on the Pacific Coast, and homeward by the Texas route, during the summer of 1883.

The January issue of *The Nineteenth Century*, in its neat shape as reproduced by L. Scott & Co. (Philadelphia: 1104 Walnut Street), is received. It has twelve papers, including "Religion: A Retrospect and a Prospect," by Herbert Spencer; the conclusion of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's "Ungrateful Ireland," and "A New View of Mormonism," by James W. Barclay, M. P. Sir Henry Parkes, late Prime Minister of New South Wales, who was recently in this country, discusses "Our Growing Australian Empire."

Queen Victoria's new book, just issued in London, contains four hundred and twenty pages and eight portraits, the frontispiece representing the Queen. Then come in order John Brown, the Princess Christian, Lord Grey, John Grant, Jane Churchill, the Princess Beatrice, and the Princess Louise. The book is almost entirely domestic in tone, politics being rarely referred to. The English papers predict an immense sale; the *Pall Mall Gazette* says twelve hundred copies have been ordered for Mudie's Library.—The Presbyterian Board announces a new edition of Professor Mitchell's work on "The Westminster Assembly."—Dr. Charles Waldstein, whose recent study of "The Frieze of the Parthenon" in *The Century* attracted so much attention, will soon publish in that magazine an essay on "The Metopes of the Parthenon," in which he will give an account of his recent discovery in the Louvre of a marble head by Pheidias which forms a part of one of the metopes.

Rev. R. H. Haweis's new book, "My Musical Life," is nearly ready and is understood to be mainly autobiographical. The announcement of it has excited a good deal of curiosity.—"Dearly Bought" is the title of a novel soon to be issued in Henry A. Sumner & Co.'s "Hammock" series.—The lease of the farm at Ellisland to Robert Burns was sold at auction recently for thirty-three pounds sterling.—Lady Brassey's account of her recent voyage in the *Sunbeam* to the West Indies, to which we have referred, will have the title, "In the Trades, the Tropics, and the Roaring Forties." As Polonius says, "this is too long," yet the rejoinder is evident.

The next volume in the Appleton "Parchment Library" will be a new translation of the Book of Psalms, by Rev. T. K. Cheyne.—Messrs. Harper & Bros. have some thought of starting an English edition of their illustrated weekly, *Harper's Young People*.—Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. have in press "The Life and Poems of Theodore Winthrop," edited by his sister and accompanied by a portrait.—Messrs. Putnam have in press "Onnalinda," a romance in verse of Indian life, by an anonymous writer; and the poems of Mary Hunt McCaleb. The same firm also announce a new edition of "The World's Progress," brought down to date by Frederick B. Perkins and Lynds E. Jones.

Professor Hunt of Princeton has in press a treatise on the principles of written discourse.—Mr. Brinsley Richards is writing an answer to "John Bull and His Island," in the shape of a description of France and a characterization of its people.—Mr. George MacDonald is editing, with critical notes and an introductory essay, the text of the first folio edition of "Hamlet."—Mr. W. L. Jackson, the Conservative member for Leeds, has one hundred pounds in prizes for essays on various subjects connected with the working of friendly societies.

"Darwinism Stated by Darwin Himself," is the title of a volume of selections from the writings of the naturalist, by Professor Nathan Shepard, to be published by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.—"The Lay of the Ilbert Bill, and Other Poems," is the title of a volume by Ram Sharma, to be published immediately in Calcutta.—M. Alexander Rizo Ranjabé, Greek Ambassador at Berlin, will shortly issue a history of modern Greek literature.—Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will issue "The

Cup and the Falcon," a new drama by Tennyson, as well as the poet's works complete in a popular edition in one volume.

Archdeacon Farrar has nearly ready "The Gospel According to St. Luke," which he is editing for the Cambridge Press "Greek Testament" series.—A sketch of the life and times of Sydney Smith, by Mr. Stuart J. Reid, will appear soon in England. It will contain important fresh biographical matter.—Cardinal Manning contributes to the February number of *Merry England* an essay on "Consistency," illustrated by allusions to the careers of contemporary statesmen and others.—The old London house selected by Dickens as the scene of many of the incidents recorded in "The Old Curiosity Shop,"—the "Shop" itself, and the home of *Little Nell* and her grandfather,—is about to be demolished. It is No. 14 Portsmouth Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

Herr Carl von Noorden, who recently died in Berlin, was one of the most distinguished of German historians.—The death is announced of G. Christian Most, a native of Wurtemberg, and latterly a resident of London, author of French and other school-books.—Mr. Elliot Stock announces a volume of "Greek Folk-Lore Songs," translated by Miss Lucy Garnett, and with an introduction by Mr. Stuart Glennie.

Announcement is made that a civil-list pension has been conferred upon Mr. F. J. Furnivall, who is held in high respect among scholars for his labors in connection with the Early English Text Society.—The Paris house of Victor Paliné announces a great undertaking,—a reproduction in *fac-simile* of the "Conciliorum Collectio" of Joannes Dominicus Mansi, which was published at Florence and Venice in the period, 1759-98, and is now practically unobtainable at any price, though it is the standard work of reference for historians. The reprint will be sold only by subscription and only as a whole, embracing thirty-one volumes. These will appear at the rate of one every two months, and will be provided with a general index.—The English "Company of Authors," for some time talked about, are apparently now ready to begin operations. The main objects of the Company are to secure copyright for English authors in the United States, to advocate a bill for the registration of titles, and to promote a good understanding between authors and publishers.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ENERGY IN NATURE: THE SUBSTANCE OF A COURSE OF SIX LECTURES, DELIVERED IN 1881. By William Lant Carpenter, Fellow of the Chemical and Physical Societies [Etc.]. Pp. 212. \$1.25. London and New York: Cassell & Co. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

FREDERICK THE GREAT. By Colonel C. B. Brackenbury, R.A. Pp. 266. \$1. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

ONLY AN INCIDENT: A NOVEL. By Grace Denio Litchfield. Pp. 225. \$0.75. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

PRUSIAS: A ROMANCE OF ANCIENT ROME, UNDER THE REPUBLIC. By Ernst Eckstein. From the German, by Clara Bell. Authorized Edition. Revised and Corrected in the United States. Two Vols. Pp. 355-335. W. S. Gottsberger, New York. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)

LIFE AND TIMES OF THE RT. HON. JOHN BRIGHT. By William Robertson. Pp. 588. \$2.50. Cassell & Co., New York. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)

ENGLISH POETESSES: CRITICAL BIOGRAPHIES, WITH ILLUSTRATIVE EXTRACTS. By Eric S. Robertson, M.A. Pp. 380. \$1.50. Cassell & Co., New York. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)

VESTIGIA. By George Fleming, Author of "Kismet," "Mirage," "The Head of Medusa." Pp. 288. \$1.25. Roberts Brothers, Boston. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

MUMU, AND THE DIARY OF A SUPERFLUOUS MAN. By Ivan Gergievitch Turgenef. ("Standard Library.") Translated by Henry Gersoni. Pp. 131. \$0.15; \$0.75. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.

MERV: A STORY OF ADVENTURES AND CAPTIVITY. Epitomized from "The Merry Oasis." By Edmund O'Donovan. ("Standard Library.") Pp. 307. \$0.25. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF SERGEANT SMITH PRENTISS. By Joseph D. Shields. Pp. 439. \$2.50. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

MUSIC.

THE Cecilian Society began its regular season on the 7th inst., with a performance of Haydn's "Seasons" at the Academy of Music. The work of the chorus, numbering nearly four hundred voices, was excellent, doing credit to the careful instruction and correct taste of its accomplished leader, Mr. Michael H. Cross. The effect of the performance was in various passages marred by the indifferent playing of the orchestral accompaniments. Haydn wrote what in these latter days is termed "absolute" music. It would be as well to say that what he composed was *absolutely* music, and nothing else,—bright and cheery for the greater part, rarely sad or pensive, never morbid, always instinct with life and beauty. Except as to metre or when indulging in what may be regarded as humorous rather than serious imitation of the "playful lambkins," "fish disportful," "tuneful birds," etc., the text was to him of slight consequence. In "The Seasons" he set the weather to delightful music; in a musical sense, at least, he could have given us just as pretty a setting of a fable of *Æsop's*, or a mathematical formula. The two overtures,

No. 1, "Expressing the Passage of Winter to Spring," and No. 4, "Expressing the Thick Fogs at the Approach of Winter," are, despite their musical value, droll illustrations of the folly of attempting to employ music outside of its proper province. Such musical symbolism requires an imaginative composer, a docile audience, and above all a printed programme to tell us what the composer is trying to do. It is an admission that with the unaided resources of his art he would not have undertaken the task, and in an artistic sense it is usually a failure.—The second regular concert, the last of the season, will take place on the 22d of April, when the "Arminius," by Max Bruch, will be performed for the first time in Philadelphia.

The fifth Thomas symphony concert was given on the 9th inst., with the following programme: Symphony in C ("Jupiter"), Mozart; *concerto* in A minor, Schumann; variations on a theme by Haydn, Brahms; and symphonic poem, "Tasso" ("Lamento e Trionfo"), Liszt. The Schumann *concerto* was played with faultless *technique* by Mr. Rafael Joseffy. The only novelty was the very interesting set of variations by Brahms, in the scoring of which there is a part for the double-bassoon, a stranger hereabouts.—We are pleased to note a continued increase in the attendance at these very important concerts. The sixth and last of the series is announced for March 22d, when the symphony played will be Beethoven's No. 7.

The chorus of the Philadelphia Music Festival Association is carefully rehearsing its share of the work to be performed at the next May Festival. In numbers, attendance and enthusiasm it is doing even better than last year. As to the engagement of solo artists, but little has thus far been divulged by the directors, who are, we are informed, in treaty with some of the leading operatic singers now in the United States. It has, however, transpired that Madame Fursch-Madi is to sing in the Verdi "Requiem Mass," a part with which she is thoroughly familiar, having sung it repeatedly and with notable success in Paris. We learn also that Mr. Max Heinrich is to sing the part of *Elijah* in Mendelssohn's oratorio, which is equivalent to saying that it will be well sung.

The directors of the Philharmonic Society of London have decided to try a novel experiment, four gentlemen—Messrs. George Mount, F. H. Cowen, J. F. Barnett, and Dr. Villiers Stanford,—being announced as "honorary conductors." The appointment may be merely intended as a recognition of merit, and as providing a staff from which in cases of emergency a substitute for the regular conductor may be drawn. The London *Athenaeum*, which is probably well informed on the subject, seems to take a different view of the functions of the "honorary conductors," and says: "The plan has at least the merit of economy; whether the frequent change will conduce to the efficiency of the performances, remains to be seen."

COMMUNICATIONS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS'S PRIVATE LIFE.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

A PHRASE in the account of Wendell Phillips published in THE AMERICAN last week gives the reader the impression that there is some mystery connected with his private life which ought to be cleared up. Where the writer of that article could have got this idea, those who are familiar with Mr. Phillips's career will wonder, because no statement could be more erroneous. Probably no public man of this age had less to conceal of his private life than Mr. Phillips, and those who knew him know that he never aimed at concealment. He had, it is true, few intimates; but this was due to his radical views as an agitator. Men of his own stamp in Boston mobbed him. What wonder, therefore, that his house was not often sought by them, and that his life was solitary? But, even had Mr. Phillips's radical views upon public questions permitted him to enjoy many familiar friendships, the fact that his wife was for many years a confirmed invalid naturally shut him off from entertaining guests in his own house. More than this, Mr. Phillips was a peculiarly modest man, to whom the publication of personal details was extremely distasteful. His charities were never paraded; his hospitality was never ostentatious; his unceasing acts of kindness and great-hearted tenderness were never alluded to by him. But there was in his whole career nothing more admirable, nothing more touching, than his unfailing devotion to his sick wife. This is the only mystery which can truthfully be connected with the private life of the great orator, and it is misleading, to say no more, to hint that there was a skeleton in Mr. Phillips's closet.

BOSTONIAN.

February 12.

[The expression in Mr. Ernst's article referred to followed some details as to Mr. Phillips's place of residence and retired life, and proceeded thus: "But a mystery surrounded his private life, and all that is certain is that he was as spotless in his private conduct as he was extreme," etc. We hardly think the author of the article meant to imply a greater "mystery" than that of retirement, seclusion and privacy, the reasons for which are well understood and generally stated above; but we have no doubt of the correctness of the statement made by our present correspondent that any impression more than this is unfounded.—ED. THE AMERICAN.]

SILK CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

SINCE our exhibition [of the Women's Silk-Culture Association, in January, 1882,] we have answered over ten thousand letters from all parts of the Union, from women wishing to engage in the work of raising cocoons. We have demonstrated by hand reeling that the purest and best silk can be raised in two-thirds of the States without any difficulty, by women who in many cases would otherwise have done nothing to make a little money for their own use.

Steam filatures have become the one thing needed for success, to enable the raisers to supply the demand of the manufacturers for raw material. It is difficult to get statistics on the number of pounds of cocoons raised in the last year; but the amount was probably about fifty thousand. Most of these have been sold abroad, to be reeled and returned as raw silk to our manufacturers! Samples that have been woven by our friends here, that we know to have been raised from the grain to the weaving, and of purely American products, prove that this country need fear no comparison with the very best silks imported.

The women now need material aid from the men, who ought to be anxious to place on a firm foundation an industry that would add so much to the resources of this favored land. I have seen cotton and wool become American industries, and I hope to see silk do more; but it must be by the same power—machinery. For that we need help. The cocoons will be raised to any needed amount. In California, where the first auxiliary association was formed after our example, the Governor has appointed a board of silk culture and the Legislature appropriated seventy-five hundred dollars towards a steam filature. This was the result of two women receiving from here prizes in the Strawbridge & Clothier list of premiums. Pennsylvania can raise as good cocoons; but our Legislature has twice refused to grant any petition, small as our requests were.

Philadelphia, February 9.

NEWS SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.—Official despatches to London report the capture of Sinkat in the Sudan, commanded by Tewfik Bey, by the forces of El Mahdi. The garrison made a sortie, and were for a long time successful in repulsing the rebel attacks; but at last the attacking forces gained the upper hand, and the garrison were completely destroyed, except a few who were made prisoners. The fate of the women and children is unknown.—General Gordon, whose capture was erroneously reported, has arrived at Berber on his way to Khartoum. He telegraphs that in spite of Baker Pasha's defeat he is still confident of success.—The Egyptian news has produced a painful feeling in England, and the Government is vehemently attacked for its alleged share in the disasters. Motions of censure were introduced in both houses of Parliament on the 12th inst., in the Lords by the Marquis of Salisbury, and in the Commons by Sir Stafford Northcote. In the Lords the motion was carried by a vote of 181 to 81. In the Commons the debate was bitter. Mr. Gladstone defended the Ministry. The debate was adjourned without result.—Mr. Charles Bradlaugh "administered the oath to himself" in the House of Commons on the 11th inst., but was informed by the Speaker that he had not conformed to the rules; thereupon a motion was made and carried, 289 to 167, that Mr. Bradlaugh be not permitted to take the oath, and another, 228 to 120, that he be excluded from the House. On the 12th inst. Mr. Bradlaugh applied for and obtained the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds (equivalent to a resignation of his seat in Parliament), and at once started for Northampton, to appeal to his constituents for re-election.—A temperance party has been formed in Parliament. Fifty-five members met for conference this week. The most they did, that has been reported, was to appoint a committee to keep a watch upon all proposals which promise in any way to affect the liquor traffic.—The French Academy of Medicine, in reply to the questions propounded by the Minister of Commerce relative to the importation of pork, says that the symptoms of typhoid trichinosis are so dissimilar from all others that they can never be mistaken, and that the importation of foreign salt-pork may be fearlessly authorized by the French Government, as it has already been proved that no danger to the public health has been caused by such importation.—At a banquet given in Paris on the 10th inst. to the leading members of the scientific press, M. de Lesseps stated that the scheme for creating a sea in the desert of Sahara would shortly be realized. M. Roudaire, the French hydrographer, who conceived the project of cutting through the dunes which separate the Mediterranean from the desert, in order to transform the arid sands into a fertile country, is about to start for Tunis, armed with the necessary *firman* from the Sultan.—A revolt has broken out in Crete in consequence of the Turkish attack on the privileges of the Greek patriarchs. The Cretans declare that they cannot obtain redress, and that they have therefore taken to arms.—The Pope has addressed an encyclical letter to the French bishops. His Holiness deplores the moral and intellectual condition of the various European nations, including France. He exhorts the bishops to do their utmost to remedy the evil.—While a wedding party were crossing the River Theiss, near Domrad, Austria, recently, the ice broke and thirty-five members of the party were drowned.—It is announced from Sicily that Mount Etna is in a state of eruption. Strong earthquake shocks were felt before this began.

DOMESTIC.—The floods in the Ohio Valley have surpassed anything on record; the overflow of last spring had been the heaviest up to that time, but in this flood the water is several feet higher than it was in 1883. The distress and losses of all kinds have been great. In Cincinnati and many other places, business is practically suspended. Congress has appropriated three hundred thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers, and funds for the same purpose have been raised in various Eastern cities.—During the present session of Congress, more than forty-five hundred bills, most of them private measures, have been introduced in the House.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that rice meal and small rice broken into small particles during cleaning are subject only to a duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, instead of that upon cleaned rice.—The House Committee on Post Offices have agreed to report favorably Mr. Skinner's bill providing that letter-carriers shall be employed in all cities of five thousand inhabitants, and may be employed in places containing not less than two thousand and producing a gross postal revenue of at least two thousand dollars. The Committee have also agreed to report a bill providing for the issue of a special ten-cent stamp, which when affixed to letters will secure their immediate delivery at any free-delivery office between seven o'clock in the morning and midnight.—Statistics show that St. Louis manufactured twenty-three million pounds of tobacco last year, six million more than in 1882. This places St. Louis ahead of all other districts in the country in tobacco-making.—A movement has been started by a number of prominent citizens of Philadelphia to establish a free public library. Over sixty thousand dollars have been promised, contingent to the raising

of the first one hundred thousand. — The joint committee of the Ohio Legislature on the 12th inst. inspected the Eastern Penitentiary and Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia. They considered the former institution a model, but thought that Moyamensing was "one of the dirtiest and worst conducted" of any they had seen. — In the Court of Common Pleas in New York on the 13th inst., Judge Beach dismissed the suit of Charles F. Ulrich against the New York Central Railroad for ten thousand dollars' damages for injuries sustained by the Spuyten Duyvel disaster. The counsel for the railroad company moved to dismiss the complaint, because Ulrich was riding on a free pass. Ulrich testified that he had paid for his seat in the parlor car.

DEATHS.—Advices from South Africa report the death of Cetewayo, the famous ex-King of the Zulus. He was about sixty years old. — Thomas Chereny, editor of the London *Times*, an Arabic and Oriental scholar, and one of the English revisers of the authorized version of the Old Testament, died in London on the 11th inst., aged 58. — Thomas Kinsella, editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, died in Brooklyn on the 11th inst., aged 58. — Rev. John S. Inskip, a well-known Methodist clergyman, editor of the *Christian Standard*, died at Ocean Grove, N. J., on the 10th inst. — John Hutton Balfour, F.R.S., professor of botany in the University of Edinburgh, and a scholar of high repute, died on the 12th inst., aged 76.

DRIFT.

— A letter-writer from New Hampshire to a Boston newspaper thus illustrates the changes that have taken place in some parts of that State: "In Warner there is a school district in which fifty years ago there were some forty scholars, and now there is but one. For a distance of two and a half miles on a travelled road in the south part of the town, where sixty years ago there were thirty homesteads, cultivated by their owners, with families, now there is not a single descendant of those families in the district. In those days, large herds were seen on every hand; now there are none."

— It is represented that the high-license law in Nebraska is giving general satisfaction. In cities of over ten thousand, the price of a license is one thousand dollars. Under the law, one-half of the saloons of Omaha have been closed. Outside of the cities where the price of a license is five hundred dollars, the cross-roads grog-shop has been taxed out of existence.

— The Republican members of the Massachusetts Congressional delegation are reported to stand as follows: For Arthur, Rockwell and Davis; for Edmunds, Rice, Long, Whiting and Stone; not opposed to Arthur or Edmunds, but not ready to express an opinion, Ranney and Russell.

— A Delaware journal, the *Peninsular News* of Milford, says that apparently the robins must have taken up with the prevalent idea in the fall that this was going to be a mild winter. Thousands of them have wintered near Milford, and recently were being killed by the dozens by the boys. From this it would appear that in making their departure for the South on the approach of winter a large number tarry in the swamps of lower Delaware, where they abide until spring.

— Sun-birds are only found in Africa and India, including the Malayan region; true humming-birds, as everybody knows, are entirely confined to the American continent. In other words, the same place in nature which has been occupied in the tropics of the Old World by a group of sparrow-like birds has been occupied in the tropics of the New World by a group of highly-developed swifts. Hence the humming-birds, though descended from a totally different ancestral stock, have in the end acquired almost every one of the peculiar features which the sun-birds display in our own eastern continental area. The same conditions have in the end produced in both cases pretty much the same results. At some remote period, a group of tropical American swifts began to hunt for insects among the tubes of flowers, exactly as the ancestral sun-birds began to do in the Eastern Hemisphere. Gradually, as the habit of flower-hunting became more and more pronounced, the organization of the birds began to depart, under the influence of natural selection, more and more widely from the primitive swift-like type. The birds best adapted to the new circumstance survived and intermarried, while the worst adapted died constantly out. The short, broad bill was thus slowly lengthened into the extremely long, slender and graceful beak of the modern humming-birds, and the wings were adapted to the rapid, darting flight from flower to flower, and the habit of poising stationary in front of the chosen bunch of blossoms. Yet to the end the humming birds in their anatomical peculiarities still remain essentially swifts, and are easily distinguished by a naturalist from the externally similar but fundamentally different perching sun-birds. Indeed, Mr. Wallace has shown that humming birds even now live, like the swifts, mainly on insects, and when he tried to feed some young humming-birds in captivity on sugar and water alone he found they refused that unwanted fare in favor of flies and spiders. In short, young humming-birds are still essentially in the swift stage of their development.—*English Illustrated Magazine*.

— The London *Times* of January 28th reports that there were still at that time about nineteen thousand weavers out in the English cotton-districts, with a prospect that the strike would last a month or six weeks longer. The employers in districts where the operatives are at work continue their contribution of one shilling per loom in support of firms requiring assistance, this aid being an offset to the help given by working weavers to the strikers. Trade-unions are responding generously to the appeal of the weavers, and for the week ending January 26th the contributions from all sources exceeded those of the previous week by ten thousand dollars.

— The beauties of the English pension-system are attracting more and more attention. It is shown that since 1850 the scions of two hundred and sixty-one aristocratic families have received in the way of salaries and pensions £66,247,242. Of this enormous amount twenty-eight dukes have through their relatives drawn £9,760,090; thirty-three marquises, £8,305,950; and two hundred earls, £48,181,202. The Duke of Richmond and his family have had £1,600,500; the Duke of Bedford, £554,000; the Duke of Argyll (between himself and only three relatives), £140,500; the Duke of Athole, £417,750; the Duke of Beaufort, £540,000; the Duke of Grafton, £1,115,850; the Duke of Marlborough, £633,

250; the Duke of Wellington, £1,425,000; the Marquis of Abergavenny, £770,350; the Marquis of Cholmondeley, £635,250; the Marquis of Lothian, £512,100; the Marquis of Normandy, £487,200; the Marquis of Waterford (who has only had sixty-two relatives provided for), £1,308,200; and so on through the list.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, February 14.

THE supply of wheat "in sight" has fallen off, but is still thirty-two and three-quarter million bushels, just ten millions more than a year ago. On the other hand, the visible supply of corn has increased 1,200,000 bushels. The export movement of grain continues moderate. In stocks the quotations, as will be seen by our comparative figures below, have been well maintained, the prices being lower in only a few instances. In this, as in several other particulars, the general situation appears more satisfactory. Money remains extremely easy, and the accumulation of funds in New York is beyond precedent. The movement of specie between this country and Europe continues very light both ways, though counting in the silver we have sent away since January 1st more than we have received.

The following were the closing quotations (sales,) of principal stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, as compared with those a week ago:

	Feb. 13.	Feb. 6.	Feb. 13.	Feb. 6.
Penna. R. R., .	59	58½	Northern Central, .	59½ bid
Phila. and Reading, .	28½	28½	Buff. N. Y. and P., .	9½
Lehigh Nav., .	46½	45½	North Penn. R. R., .	67½
Lehigh Valley, .	70½	68½	United Cos. N. J., .	194 bid
North Pac., com., .	21½	22	Phila. and Erie, .	17 bid
North Pac., pref., .	47½	47	New Jersey Cent., .	87
West Shore, bds., .	54	53	Ins. Co. of N. A., .	31½ bid

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.	
U. S. 4½s, 1891, reg., .	113½	113½	U. S. curr. 6s, 1895, .	129
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coup., .	114½	114½	U. S. curr. 6s, 1896, .	131
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg., .	123½	123½	U. S. curr. 6s, 1897, .	133
U. S. 4s, 1907, coup., .	123½	123½	U. S. curr. 6s, 1898, .	135
U. S. 3s, reg., .	101	101½	U. S. curr. 6s, 1899, .	137

The following were the closing quotations (bids) of principal stocks in the New York market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

Feb. 13.	Feb. 6.	Feb. 13.	Feb. 6.	
Central Pacific, .	62½	63½	New York Central, .	117½
Canada Southern, .	56½	54½	Oregon and Trans., .	20½
Den. and Rio Grande, .	20½	21½	Oregon Navigation, .	91
Delaware and Hud., .	113½	111½	Pacific Mail, .	47
Del., Lack. and W., .	120½	124½	St. Paul, .	93
Erie, .	26½	26½	Texas Pacific, .	21
Lake Shore, .	102½	100½	Union Pacific, .	80½
Louis and Nashville, .	47½	47½	Wabash, .	16½
Michigan Central, .	92½	92½	Wabash, preferred, .	28½
Missouri Pacific, .	93½	91½	Western Union, .	76
Northwestern, com., .	122½	119½		75½

The New York banks on Saturday showed a gain of \$1,796,025 in their surplus reserve, making its total reach \$21,094,000. Their specie had also largely increased and amounted to \$78,235,800. The Philadelphia banks on the same date showed an increase in the item of loans of \$23,288, in reserve of \$874,592, in national bank notes of \$16,433, and in deposits of \$498,148. There was a decrease in the item of due from banks of \$674,309, in due to banks of \$396,359, and in circulation of \$10,903.

The export of specie from New York to the close of last week had been \$1,994,273, and the import \$720,564. Last week's outgo was \$219,300, mostly silver.

The *Ledger* (Philadelphia,) of this date says: "The money market continues very easy and rates are unchanged. Call loans are quoted at three and five per cent., and prime mercantile paper at five and six per cent. In New York there is a good demand for first-class commercial paper. The quotations are: Sixty and ninety days' endorsed bills receivable, four and a half and five per cent.; four months' acceptances, five and five and a half per cent.; and good single names, having four to six months to run, six and seven per cent. Yesterday, in New York, call money loaned at one and two per cent. all day."

The imports of merchandise at New York last week were light, amounting to seven and a half millions, against ten millions for the corresponding week of last year. The export of merchandise from New York for the week ending Tuesday (12th inst.) was \$5,773,340, against \$6,157,032 for the corresponding week of last year. So far this year, the merchandise exports from New York have been thirty-six and three-quarter millions, against forty-two and a quarter millions last year; while the merchandise imports have been fifty millions, against last year's fifty-three millions. The balance, therefore, is thus far somewhat less favorable than in 1883.

A feature of the stock market, the Philadelphia *North American* says, is the steady absorption of mortgages of roads which pay dividends on their stocks, or which earn enough in excess of fixed charges to place beyond doubt the payment of interest.

The Philadelphia *Record* of this date reports that "the Pennsylvania Railroad has about consummated negotiations with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for the lease of the latter to the former," at a guaranteed dividend rate of ten per cent. per annum. The negotiations, it is stated, have been pending for nearly a year.

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Elizabeth and Newark, 8.30, 9.30, 11 A. M., 1.15, 3.45, 5.40, 6.45 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove and Spring Lake, 11.00 A. M., 1.15, 3.45 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Schooley's Mountains, Budd's Lake and Lake Hopatcong, 8.30 A. M., 1.15 P. M.

SUNDAY—New York and Trenton, 8.30 A. M., 5.30 P. M., 7.12.00 midnight. For Newark, 8.30 A. M., 5.30 P. M. For Long Branch, 8.30 A. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 7.45, 9.30, 11.15 A. M., 1.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.30, 7.00 P. M., 7.12.00 midnight.

SUNDAY—8.45 A. M., 5.30 P. M., 7.12.00 midnight.

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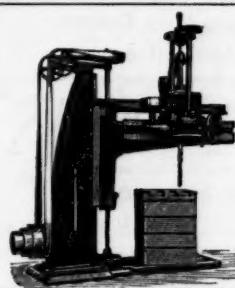
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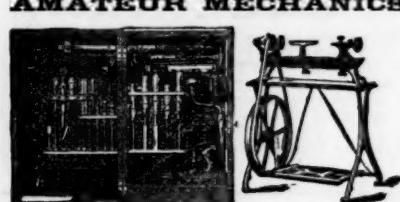
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